THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1933 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1933—VOL. XXV, NO. 191

ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

U. S. Hunts Albany Kidnapers

Copeland Takes Up Challenge

W.E.C. Ends Dumping Silver

American Grain Crops at Lows

Narcotic Pact Draws Drug Net

Women Succeed in New Lines

FEDERAL officers join New York state and city police in trailing a band of kidnapers holding John J. O'Connell Jr., aged 24, of Albany for $250,000 ransom. The victim is the son of one of the Democratic triumvirate that has ruled Albany County for 12 years. He was seized when leaving an auto in front of his home last Thursday midnight. O'Connell's father and uncles, keeping the matter secret, have answered telephone calls and printed letters as directed, but say they cannot raise the huge sum demanded as alternative to destroying the victim. Senator Copeland of New York has brought the U. S. Department of Justice into the case. Police and underworld circles in New York are profoundly stirred by the crime, particularly since the O'Connells control the Albany police department—In many respects this is the boldest kidnaping that has yet shocked the country.

* * *

¶ Senator Royal S. Copeland of the U. S. Senate committee investigating nation-wide racketeering accepts the Albany kidnaping as a challenge to the Government. He calls every force at his wide command into the hunt for young O'Connell and punishment of his abductors. "We shall yet win in the fight against the wholesale racketeering that is costing the nation $10,000,000,000 a year," he declares. Reports from many cities indicate that this culminating act of kidnapers has loosed a long accumulating flood of indignation. Public sentiment is being aroused and organized—Organized sentiment alone can surely wipe out organized crime.

* * *

¶ The World Economic Conference approaches a limiting agreement on silver similar to that on wheat. Delegates who favor bimetallism and freer use of silver are jubilant over agreement by the British Government to refrain from dumping silver from India on the market in large quantities. India's flood has caused disturbance in the silver market for 10 years. The United States, China, Japan, Spain, Canada, Mexico and Peru are all party to the pact, but the action for India dominates the situation—This steadying will set the sails on many a silverite dream.

* * *

¶ The United States faces the smallest wheat crop in 40 years, a smaller oat crop than ever recorded. As the Department of Agriculture issues this prediction, all wheat futures close above the dollar level on the Chicago Board of Trade, with oats, corn and rye rising. Secretary Wallace shows no disposition to alter the sweeping schedule of acreage reduction, maintaining that the country is still growing too much grain in view of world conditions. In some sections farms and gardens seem to be joining the curb-the-crop movement. They have to be replanted—Will men have to be punished with lack before they learn how to profit by abundance?

* * *

¶ London sees the dollar drop to 4.85 to the pound and the financial world thrills over American and British currency within two cents of the parity of gold standard days. With the dollar having fallen 30 per cent, most of its depreciation in terms of gold has apparently taken place. Few experts believe it will or should go much lower. Thus further stimulus to rising prices may have to come from other sources. And these sources will have to be genuine—The Federal Government is quick to trail those price-raisers who have profit purposes only.

* * *

¶ Washington announces enforcement of the International Convention for Control of the Drug Traffic. This becomes effective with the lapse of 90 days after the twenty-fifth nation ratified. Under this treaty the quantities of narcotic drugs to be manufactured are limited, the nations will suppress illicit traffic entirely if possible and bring the legitimate trade under far stricter control. Certificates are now required from the country of destination. The illicit drug sources in western Europe are drying up—The rising generation will bless this helping hand held out to a world weak through worrying.

* * *

¶ American women are making good in administrative jobs in prisons and in cooking and serving on airplanes. The National Federation of Business and Professional Women in session at Chicago also learns from its leaders that aviation contains fun but not fortune, that radio holds more fortune than fun, that the screen claims to hold out both dollars and diversion. Public library jobs are overcrowded by women, law is expensive and problematical, making wooden sole shoes can be built into big business. Credit management and running restaurants offer opportunities—And women always make just judges where they can get a boost to the bench.

Drizzle Delays Lindberghs On Northern Flight

Mattern's Signals of Distress Caught by Passing Boat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 11—Interviewed regarding the visit of Col. and Mrs. Charles Lindbergh, when weather allows them to leave North Haven, Maine, Mr. Alan Winslow of the Pan American Airways said that Colonel Lindbergh's visit to St. John's will be in connection with a special expedition sent out by Pan American to make further detailed surveys of certain of the northern transatlantic air routes. This expedition is headed by Maj. Robert Logan, now aboard the S. S. Jelling at Cartwright, Labrador. The Jelling, which is carrying supplies and technical equipment for the expedition, will serve as base for the surveys under Colonel Lindbergh in his capacity of technical advisor to the airways system.

Mr. Winslow said that Pan American during the past year had two scientific expeditions, one to East Greenland, originally organized by Mr. H. Watkins, the other with the University of Michigan to West Greenland under Dr. Ralph Belknap. The present survey is to supplement the observations of both.

Drizzling rain and low cloud-banks kept Colonel and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh from making the hop to Halifax, N. S., the next leg on their flight over the north Atlantic air route via Iceland and Greenland. They remained, therefore, in North Haven, Maine, at the summer residence of Mrs. Dwight Morrow, mother of Mrs. Lindbergh, where they came Sunday night after coastal fogs had made further air navigation hazardous.

Meanwhile, Jimmie Mattern, awaiting the relief plane in northern Siberia, is reported to be planning to complete his round-the-world flight in a new craft.

His landing place was one of the remotest regions with few inhabitants. His motor had begun to sputter 14 hours from Khabarovsk and the plane crashed three miles from a river near Anadyr village. He walked to the river, getting assistance from the fishing camps, and then waited for a boat to take him down stream. After several futile attempts, a passing boat saw his signals and brought a Soviet frontier guard, who telephoned to Moscow and got instructions to make the flier comfortable pending the arrival of assistance.

Dispatches from Reykjavik, Iceland, where Gen. Italo Balbo and the Italian air armada bound for Chicago is awaiting favorable weather, state that the fliers once more postponed their departure for Cartwright, Labrador.

Election in Finland Shows Heavy Drift From Fascist Wing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Brass Wireless

HELSINGFORS, Finland, July 11—A decided swing to the Left is noticeable in the outcome of the Finnish general election, which was announced today.

The result is a serious blow to the new patriotic national coalition composed of Finnish Conservatives and the former Lappo, or Fascist, movement. Instead of making considerable gains as they hoped, they have lost 10 seats. The Social Democrats on the other hand gained 12. The Agrarians, who are between these two extremer groups, also lost ground, now having 53 seats compared to 59.

Detailed figures are:

Patriotic national coalition, 32.
Swedish parties, 21.
Agrarians, 53.
Progressives, 11.
Social Democrats, 78.
Other parties, 5.

Though the result leaves the Prime Minister's party, the Progressives, with the same number of seats as before, the changes in representation of other sections of the governmental coalition, namely the National Union and Agrarians, are expected to necessitate reorganization of the cabinet. It is anticipated that one of the early acts of the new Government when it is formed will be the adhesion of Finland to the Soviet nonaggression convention signed in London last week.

Stamping Out of Kidnaping Sternly Demanded by Public

Wave of Cases Over Nation Arouses Calls for Immediate Action to Tear Practice Out by Roots and Bring Perpetrators to Justice

An indignant nation, stirred by the kidnaping of Mr. John J. O'Connell, Jr., of Albany, N. Y., today demanded not only the apprehension and punishment of his abductors, but immediate action to stamp out the whole kidnaping racket itself. From President Roosevelt to city patrolmen walking beats, the nation's authorities added to the action for correction of the evil their influence and power and aid in accomplishing this purpose.

Pouring more fuel on the fire are the kidnapings of Mr. August Luer, in Alton, Ill., and an announcement by Gov. Henry Horner, of Illinois, that he had heard gangsters planned wholesale kidnapings of wealthy Illinois citizens.

Against an organized minority which has thus climaxed a period of abductions, during which many have been murdered and considerable money has been extorted from innocent persons, a hitherto unorganized majority, the law-respecting people of the nation, are drawing together with a common goal.

The President's full cooperation in bringing to justice the O'Connell abductors, as well as in the general concerted efforts directed against the entire criminal field, has been assured by Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Senator from New York, who upon notification of the crime in Albany, immediately set in motion machinery to bring federal power into play.

"Some way must be found to deal with this hideous racket," Senator Copeland declares. "We will find it, I am confident."

A similar conviction is expressed by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York, who says that "The kidnapers must be found, and they must be punished."

Federal agents already have joined state and municipal forces in the move to find Mr. O'Connell, while in the meantime the chorus demanding even more

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Aviation Stressed As Attractive New Field for Women

Business and Professional Group Also Hears of Radio and Film Opportunities

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 11—There may be no fortune but there is a lot of fun for women in aviation, Miss Ruth Nichols told the convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women here today.

Miss Judith Waller, who introduced "Amos and Andy" on the radio, thought there might be more fortune than fun in radio, but Miss Pauline Frederick, who spoke for the silver screen, claimed both fun and fortune for that occupation.

They were speaking at three breakfasts arranged in honor of the newest fields for women, flying, radio, and the films.

Public library work was put down as a greatly over-crowded field by Miss M. Louise Hunt of Racine, Wis., but Miss L. Ingram Mace of Dwight, Ill., told the social workers group that there is opportunity for women in administrative posts in penal institutions. The law requires a large investment of time and money with poor promise of returns. Miss Lydia Lee of St. Louis stated but Miss Kathleen F. O'Brien of Battle Creek, Mich., pointed to credit management as a field in which women are especially well equipped to excel.

The chairman of the hotel and restaurant group was Miss Minnie A. Albert of Chicago, whose two restaurants a few years ago did a business of $300,000 annually.

A raid by Mexican bandits sent Miss Mamie Evins of Little Rock, Ark., from secretarial work to the land and irrigation company where she became accountant and bookkeeper, a field which she represented today. While she waited for the rebuilding of the pumping plant, where she "pounded a typewriter" before the bandits came, there came a chance to enter new work and now she serves the agricultural and home economics extension service and the college of agriculture at the University of Kansas.

Miss Mary Isabel Barber, who spoke in the home economics round table, cooked and served the first meal ever prepared in a heavier than air plane.

Other Speakers

Other speakers were Mrs. Nellie Gregg Tomlinson, United States Collector of Customs at Des Moines, Iowa; Miss Genevieve Reece of Columbus, Neb., manager of a company that manufactures wooden sole shoes, and Judge Emma Fall Schofield of Boston, Mass., one of the first women in New England to be appointed to the bench.

With only one dissenting vote, the executive board has decided to recommend to the convention the dropstands in the way of proper distribution," she said. "That is why we have a world in which an abundance of food is being produced and yet there are hungry people.

"No governments have ever really faced the economic facts around them, and do not realize the enormous changes that are taking place. It is a revolution created by engineers and machinery, not by people.

"The machine is not sufficiently recognized by politicians. They can hold what outworn theories they like, but they will come up against unemployment and closed markets."

The difficulty with the economic conference in London, Miss Bondfield said, is that the governments sent their delegates there, each looking to improve its own special interests.

"It is not right to say that nothing good can come of it," she added. "Sometimes after the darkest hour, things turn out well."

Connecticut Cans Have Rhythm Now For Milk Farmers

Dairymen as Contented as the Cows Over Boost in Price

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 11—The clink of milk cans being piled high in freight cars today is right in rhythm with the jingle of more coins in the pockets of Connecticut farmers.

Not for a long time have the cans sounded like anything short of a clatter to the farmers. They have sent them away with a bang and received their diminishing checks with another bang of fists on the table. They have borrowed until the banks said they were wrung dry.

But the farmers now handle the milk can more gently and instead of a clang they give out almost a musical ring, symbolic of a change in the farmers' outlook. The State itself has picked up the dropped stitches in a bedraggled pattern of dairy marketing. Milk prices have gone up. The earnings of farmers are increasing.

"What if the State has taken the bit in its teeth and stretched the constitutionality lines lightly?" the farmers ask. This is action, they aver, and that is something they haven't seen for a long time—that is, for their relief. Naturally, the rights of the State to set a minimum price at which milk may be sold will be questioned keenly. Meanwhile the State Milk Control Board is making so much headway toward relieving the farmers that public opinion hastens to its support.

Unrest in the Connecticut milk market goes back at least two years. The bulk of this State's milk is marketed through the Connecticut Milk Producers Association on a pooling plan. The farmer's check is figured on the basis of a fluid price established by the association.

Independent dealers were largely responsible for the wrangle over milk conditions in this State when they launched into a price war which menaced the good standing of the farmers. The weight of unwanted milk increased on the market. The milk industry hit a low ebb.

Here the State stepped in. A milk control board was formed which immediately fixed a minimum price for milk. Cutthroat competition started wafting out the dairy window. And the public sits back willing to give the experiment every opportunity for success.

The fluid price of milk was raised to 5¼ cents from 4½ cents immediately. A further increase this month brought it to 6 cents. Meanwhile, farmers await their next monthly checks with every hope of further concrete evidence that the Connecticut plan is practical.

Professor at Miami Takes Peruvian Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Dr. Rafael Belaunde, who was exiled from his native Peru and has been for several years head of the Latin-American department of the University of Miami, has just announced he has accepted appointment as his country's Minister to Mexico.

He will be the first envoy since diplomatic relations between Peru and Mexico were interrupted in 1932. Dr. Belaunde said he would assume his post the latter part of July. At the same time Mexico sends a minister to Lima.

The new Government offered him appointment as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Mexico. He accepted, he said, because of a desire to do his part to re-establish harmony between the two countries.

Senate Bill Seeks Profiteering Inquiry

Alleging that he believes there are evidences in sections of the State of unwarranted prices being charged for necessaries of life, Senator Charles G. Niles of Brockton introduced in the Senate today "an order directing the Attorney-General to make an investigation as to whether such a state of affairs really exists."

Governments Slow to Grasp Change To New Era, Woman Labor Head Says

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 11—Governments should lay aside "outworn theories" and work out economic policies in keeping with the new industrial era, according to Miss Margaret Bondfield, former Minister of Labor in the Ramsay MacDonald Ministry.

Miss Bondfield, who is now chief woman officer of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, arrived here yesterday aboard the Georgic, of the White Star Line, on her way to the international conference of the National Council of Women next week in Chicago.

Declaring that the people of the world should demand the removal of tariffs and order a survey of world resources, Miss Bondfield asserted that the fundamental cause of the economic situation was that money had been allowed to control goods and services instead of being used merely as a token of exchange.

"The world monetary situation

Wheat and Silver Campaigns Show Gains at London

Americans Expect Limit on Indian Exports of White Metal

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 11—The price-raising campaign in two commodities—wheat and silver—made progress today, coinciding with another application of common sense by the steering committee of the World Economic Conference which avoided the remaining pitfalls of delicate financial discussions.

The bureau, as steering committee, simply decided to ask the monetary and economic committees to begin examinations of such questions as can be studied in unanimity, while determining the treatment of controversial issues only when they arise.

Thus the subcommission which examines immediate measures for financial recovery and thus might precipitate disputes dangerous to gold countries will "proceed in the first instance to the discussion of indebtedness."

When this question is completely examined, the group can determine its future work on issues which involve the dispute between gold and nongold countries in the light of conditions then existing. The conference thus is not crossing bridges until it comes to them, expectant of constantly evolving and possibly improving conditions.

Steps to Fiancial Recovery

The second subcommission which studies permanent measures of financial recovery will begin by examining central bank cooperation, establishment of central banks in countries where they do not already exist, and the silver question. The economic commmittees treat their own agendas similarly by beginning with issues upon which all can exchange ideas. Thus no further controversy exists over the conference's immediate future and discussions of the substance of problems may now begin.

While the conference as a whole has been passing over its various Niagaras, subsidiary experts have been quietly working. Silver now seems well on toward agreement. This time the question of bimetallism is simply an attempt to obtain British agreement to refrain from dumping Indian silver on the market in large quantities.

To insiders this has been the whole

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Soviet Takes Step To Bolster System Of Rail Transport

MOSCOW, July 11 (AP)—The Communist Party took vigorous steps today to bolster up Soviet Russia's faltering railway transport system, ordering immediate formation of "transport political sections" to strengthen labor discipline and weed out hostile elements throughout the entire organization.

The political sections, similar to those introduced for agriculture this year with unquestioned success, will function as a sort of supervigilante organization in direct control of the smallest party units and through them controlling the whole working and administrative forces of the transport system.

Each section will be composed of three trusted party members for each regional transport unit who will set an example for more efficient work by their followers and deal ruthlessly with "saboteurs" and other inside enemies. The sections will be operated under a special department in the Commissariat for Transportation, headed by a special vice-commissar for transport, who will be answerable only to the central committee.

Announcement of this action was accompanied by an acknowledgment by the central committee that weakness of the railroad transport is menacing the whole economy and that this weakness recently showed alarming symptoms of becoming more acute.

Survival of Original Medieval Town Rests on Bounty of Genevese Family

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRUYERES, Switz. — Although crumbling ninth-century stones in foundations of the Château de Gruyères add to the cost of upkeep in geometric proportions, a Genevese family continues to foot the bill. Since rescuing the château from being sold for rough stone in 1849, the family has expended more than 1,000,000 Swiss francs, about $238,000.

Tourists, who enjoy in Gruyères a virtually unchanged medieval hill town, pay a small fee to visit the château, yet this revenue falls far short of maintaining the building. In successive periods it has been the seat of medieval counts, of baliffs representing the Republic of Fribourg, and of a popular government following the revolution of 1848.

The twentieth and last Count, Michel de Gruyères, found himself bankrupt in 1555. His lands were mortgaged to the Republics of Fribourg, Berne and Vaud, now cantons of Switzerland. To recoup his fortunes, the Count had tried many expedients, including foundation of the famous Gruyères cheese industry.

Unable to hold his own, Michel gave up his lands to his creditors. He was one of the last autonomous princes in Switzerland, the last of a house that had taken part in the Crusades, and whose army had been relied upon at times by Francis I of France and other monarchs.

After Michel's departure, the château became the seat of bailiffs representing Fribourg. With changing economic currents, Gruyères became less important than Bulle, one of its former dependencies. In 1848 the Government was transferred to Bulle and the château stood empty. It was offered for sale.

Three purchasers presented themselves. One was interested in making building stone by wrecking the massive walls. It is a tradition that these stones were passed from hand to hand up a line of men extending from the river bed to the hilltop. Another prospective buyer wanted the furniture.

The third, M. John Bovy, was eager to restore the building. He obtained title. His brother, Daniel, an artist, supervised restoration and painted a series of murals commemorating exploits of the counts.

M. André Balland, whose family has succeeded the Bovy branch in possession of the château, finds the cost of upkeep increasing until it amounted to as much as 30,000 Swiss francs, more than $6000 a year. Yet the family pledges continued support, not only for preservation of a historic monument, but because of family associations that have grown up during 34 years. In summer, members of the family reside in the ancient chambers, overlooking west ern outposts of the Alps and meadows bright with alpine flowers.

Busy Life-Line of Egypt

By Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STRINGS OF BARRAGES

Map Indicates Position of Dams and Barrages Thrown Across Nile at Many Points to Bring Its Waters to Maximum Usefulness for Tillers of Arid Soil.

Nile to Show Its Full Powers; To Irrigate 2,000,000 Acres

After 7000 Years of History Egypt's River Starts New Era of Use—System of Barrages Expected to Be Ready in 35 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO—For the first time in its 7000 years of history, the Nile is about to see a full utilization of its potentialities, bringing water to 1,000,000 acres of land, for the first time, and converting a like area from seasonal to perennial cropping. The complete scheme is expected to come to fruition during the next 35 years.

From Lake Albert to the sea the length of the Nile is 3500 miles. There are barrages and dams at the apex of the delta just above Cairo and at Assiut (250 miles upstream), Nag Hamadi, Esna and Assuan (600 miles). It is at this last spot, the site of the great engineering feat which made modern Egypt possible, that the first stage of the 35-year plan is now nearing completion. It is the heightening—for the second time—of this gigantic structure which will henceforward impound more than 5,000,000,000 tons of water.

The latest operations—due to be finished in October—have cost £3,000,000, including compensation to the inhabitants of 40 Nubian villages which will henceforth be submerged. But it will secure the cultivation of 400,000 precious acres lower down the stream—200,000 new and 200,000 at present imperfectly supplied.

The next step in the plan is the building of the Gebel Aulia dam in the Sudan, the contract for which was let in May this year. The dam is to be erected on the White Nile, 1100 miles upstream from Assuan and 20 miles above Khartum, where the Blue and White branches of the river flow into each other.

Project Criticized

Though situated in the Sudan, the dam will serve only Egypt and will assure the cultivation of 300,000 acres at a total cost of something over £5,000,000. Ten years is the estimated period before Egypt will be ready to make full use of the Gebel Aulia water. The project has been criticized by the Nationalist Party in Egypt on the ground that it gives the Government of the Sudan—and therefore Great Britain—a control over Egyptian irrigation. Its sponsors, however, reply that there is an important vindication of Egyptian claims to joint ownership of the Sudan implied in the construction of the dam.

Caging the waters of Lake Tana in Abyssinia may be regarded as the next stage in the harnessing of the Nile. Here is found a further development of international coöperation. The Abyssinian Government is perhaps naturally apprehensive of the intentions of its powerful neighbors and has preferred to negotiate with the White Engineering Corporation

(Continued on Page 9, Column 1)

Discovery of Caves Forces New Survey For Tennessee Dam

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 11—A new survey for the $35,000,000 proposed Cove Creek Dam in Tennessee, near Knoxville, has been ordered by the Tennessee Valley Authority, in view of caves and fissures on the prospective site. In order that money may not be "thrown away," Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, chairman of the board, who has just returned from an inspection trip, said that the whole geological structure at the site would have to be resurveyed.

Army engineers had previously reported many caves, but in the new trip 10 additional caverns had been discovered for every old one reported, according to Dr. Morgan.

The possibility arises that a huge dam might be constructed only to see water leaking out through subterranean caverns. Similar caution is being exercised in other directions, he said, and it is now impossible to say when construction will begin. Plans for the fertilizer plants and transmission lines are still indefinite.

The Tennessee Valley Authority has announced plans for acquiring all the lands within three miles of the dam site; but has warned owners against granting options that might be used for speculative purposes. Dr. Morgan saw the President yesterday to report his observations and to discuss plans for taking care of landowners who will be dispossessed from the Cove Creek Basin.

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, July 11, 1933

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13
News of Sports—Page 6
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11

Features

Events Tonight 4
The Home Forum 7
Happiness
[With French Translation]
Home Building and Gardening 8
Chess 9
Progress in Education 12
Radio Programs 13
Daily Features 15
Editorials 16

Things Present

The editorial, "Self-Government in Industry," records a step in American business which may be the beginning of an epoch.

The "As I Knew Them" series is resumed on the Editorial page with an intimate glimpse of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

The whole family will enjoy your puppet show. Full directions are to be given in "Marionettes by Children," a series of eight articles appearing on Tuesdays—the first, today.

Your friend who is studying French may be helped by the article and its translation into French on the Home Forum page.

Our readers share some interesting hobbies and hints on the Home Building and Gardening page.

And Things to Come

Wednesday brings the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page. Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Come Play, and an adventure with the illustrious Mr. Scroggins.

Super-Cabinet Is Established By Roosevelt

Adds 12 Recovery Heads to Cabinet and Calls It Council

Hold First Meeting

Gives Him Total of 22 Expert Advisers on Subjects Vital to His Program

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 11—President Roosevelt broke with traditions today to announce the formation of a "super-cabinet" to implement and coördinate his vast recovery program.

For at least the duration of the summer, and while the machinery of the Recovery Act is getting under way, the heads of the great new executive agencies established under presidential authority will meet the Chief Executive once a week with the regular Cabinet. The first meeting occurred today.

This move at once added 10 key men to the President's Cabinet conference, which in future will be termed a "council meeting." From time to time other high executive officials will be called into the weekly council meeting, it was announced, which will take place every Tuesday.

Two regular Cabinet meetings have been scheduled in the past, and under present plans, the second one, which occurs Friday, will proceed as before.

Faced by Necessity

The growing complexity of the recovery program and the constant inter-connection of the various phases of its activities made it necessary to break with traditions, it was explained today, and transform the historic Cabinet meeting, at least once a week, into a more comprehensive council.

It was announced that during the summer, and in order to coördinate the organization and work of new governmental agencies, the Tuesday Cabinet meetings will be replaced by a meeting of the following:

President and all members of his Cabinet.

LEWIS W. DOUGLAS, director of the budget.

JESSE H. JONES, chairman of board, Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

HENRY MORGENTHAU JR., governor of the Federal Farm Credit Administration.

WILLIAM F. STEPHENSON, chairman of the board of the Home Loan Corporation.

BRIG.-GEN. HUGH S. JOHNSON, administrator of the Industrial Recovery Act.

GEORGE N. PEEK, administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Federal Relief Administrator.

DR. ARTHUR E. MORGAN, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

JOSEPH B. EASTMAN, Federal Rail Coördinator.

ROBERT L. FECHNER, director of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

FRANK C. WALKER, executive secretary.

More Than Doubles Cabinet

There are 10 members of the regular Cabinet, so that with the addition of the 11 new members, and secretary, the council becomes more than twice as large as the original gatherings. The council, it is pointed out, more closely approximates the size of normal European cabinets.

No member of the Federal Reserve System is included in the council. Governor Eugene Black is excluded, it is explained, because the Reserve Board is a semi-autonomous organization, not directly connected with the Government.

The first meeting of the council took place in the executive office of the White House and not the regular cabinet room. The enlarged membership may make the use of the cabinet room impossible.

Mr. Frank C. Walker, executive secretary of the new council, has been the treasurer of the Democratic National Committee. His appointment was announced as follows:

"In order to provide for orderly presentation of business and to coordinate inter-agency problems between various departments and agencies, the President has asked Mr. Frank C. Walker to act as executive secretary."

Critic of Gold Standard To Study U. S. Currency

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 11—Studies of a managed currency and a commodity dollar will be included in the fiscal survey to be made of America's budgetary system this summer by Prof. James H. Rogers of Yale and Prof. George F. Warren of Cornell, it was learned at the White House today.

Professor Rogers and Professor Warren are the latest recruits from academic circles to be added to the Roosevelt Administration. They will work with Mr. Lewis W. Douglas, director of the budget, but will receive no pay for their work, it was announced.

The whole fiscal structure of the Government will be reviewed, and advice offered on betterments, and possibilities of improved monetary control. The relationship of the Reserve System to the Treasury, and other matters will be included.

Earlier announcements did not indicate that managed currency would be included.

Hitlerist Régime Threatens to Oust Party Extremists

Revolution Is Now Closed, Interior Minister Says in Warning Order

BERLIN, July 11 (AP)—Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Minister of the Interior, in a thinly veiled hint to radical National Socialists, threatened today to use the strongest measures against any attempts to interfere with the state in business fields. The Minister said that the Government would regard any such interference as sabotage.

Coming shortly after Chancellor Adolf Hitler's sharp command to state governors to set their houses in order and to halt any interference with the nation's commercial life, Dr. Frick's statement was taken to signify that the Government is prepared ruthlessly to combat party radicals who have gained entrance, legally or otherwise, into the "commissar" position. The commissars have almost unlimited power in their respective spheres.

Dr. Frick ordered the withdrawal of all these extra-state officials, promising protective arrest of those who declined to withdraw.

"The power lies in the hands of the Government led by Hitler alone," the Minister of the Interior declared in a statement which was regarded as a point-blank discharge at some of the National Socialist hotheads. The revolution has been closed, he said, and talk of a second revolution will be regarded as action in opposition to Chancellor Hitler.

Herr Wilhelm Boerger, a member of the Reichstag, told workers at the Sportspalast today that Germany is combating "Jewish world capitalism" for the whole world.

"Jewish world capitalism," he said, "refuses to give work to those it does not want to have it. Germany is fighting a battle for the whole world—for business against nomads, for Germandom against the world's Jewry."

The name Hitler or any variation in masculine or feminine form as the first name for babies was forbidden in a government order just issued.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Lakeview Inn
On Lake Waramaug
NEW PRESTON, CONN.
American plan. Tennis, Boating, Golf, Private Beach. Unsurpassed Scenery. Elevation 1000 feet.
To JULY 15—$20-$22 WEEK
JULY 15 Onward—$22-$26 WEEK
Refined Clientele—Booklet

NEW YORK CITY
FUR COAT REMODELING
REPAIRING
NEW SILK LINING — REFITTING — GLAZING
25 Complete
STORAGE—all work absolutely guaranteed! Unprecedented volume business and exclusive specialization make possible highest grade remodeling workmanship at lowest cost. Additional furs (when needed) supplied at cost. Stop in or telephone for bonded TREU messenger
HARRY JAY TREU INC.
FUR CRAFTSMEN
131 W. 35th ST. 7th Fl.
Opp. Macy's 35th St. Side
Tel LAc 4-6788

NEW YORK
Via Fall River Line
$5.50 ONE WAY
$8.50 ROUND TRIP
A PICTURESQUE *Inland Sea Voyage*
Ever changing inland water scenes, glorified by colorful and subdued hues of twilight, provide Fall River passengers with thrills galore.
Staterooms at new low rates—$1.00 up.
Reduced Round Trip Week End Fare $5.50
Boat Train leaves South Station daily at 6:00 P. M. Boat due New York 6:00 A. M. (E. S. T.) Reservations and Tickets at South Sta., Back Bay and 67 Franklin Street. Phone Hubbard 6800.
NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP CO.

Enjoy the delicious fragrance of this coffee-bean beverage morning, noon, night... *97% of the caffeine is extracted.*

KELLOGG COMPANY, Battle Creek, Mich.
Please send me a can of Kellogg's Kaffee-Hag (97% caffeine-free). I enclose 15c in stamps. (ED MT.11
Mr.
Street
City State

Southern States Plan Coöperative System For Cheap Textbooks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Seeking the unification of textbooks in the South, the abolishing of the state depositories' and dealers' commission in handling books and launching a campaign for cheaper textbooks, educators and legislators from seven southern states met in Atlanta for a three days' conference June 29-July 1, and formed a tentative joint legislative textbook association for coöperative buying of textbooks in Dixie.

Gov. Dave Sholtz, of Florida, who was responsible for calling the conference, asserted that the coöperative plan would reduce the cost of textbooks 30 to 40 per cent.

"I am here to lend my help toward breaking up one of the greatest rackets in the country," Governor Sholtz stated. "I am opposed to the states operating their own printing plants; but that won't be necessary if we coöperate against the trust. Why should the states be paying different prices for the same books which the publishers change every few years?"

Resolutions were adopted seeking the enactment of laws in the various states to provide for:

Free textbooks for at least the common schools; distribution of books through state and county school officials without commission fees instead of through state depositories and dealers who collect fees up to 25 per cent; joint meetings of state delegates appointed by the governors to study unification of all textbooks dealing with education in the elementary grades.

Georgia, Florida, North and South Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, and Mississippi had delegates at the conference.

Alabama Labor Objects To Convict Text Printers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—If convict labor is to be used in the state-owned textbook printing plants advocated by South Carolina and Florida legislatures, then the Alabama Federation of Labor is "unalterably opposed to the plan."

The protest was voiced here by Mr. R. V. Mullen, chairman of the federation's textbook committee, as representatives from nine southeastern states assembled in Atlanta for a conference on textbook prices. "We believe cheaper textbooks should be made available," Mr. Mullen said, "but not by degrading the books by using convict labor in the state-owned plants as suggested by South Carolina and Florida legislatures."

Roaring Meteorite Cuts Like Shears

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C., July 11—A grayish-black meteorite of stone-like structure, weighing approximately 13½ pounds, plunged to earth at Cherokee Springs, six miles north of this city, recently, with a roar resembling that of an airplane and trailing a cloud of blue smoke in its wake. The missle, which was brought to Spartanburg by newspaper men, plowed a hole in the ground about two feet deep, severed a root six inches in diameter with the ease of a gigantic pair of shears, then bounced out and came to rest on the sandy soil.

When first examined by curious spectators, the meteorite was so hot it could not be touched. When brought to Spartanburg, three-quarters of an hour later, it still contained heat. Prof. Charles S. Pettis of the Wofford College faculty pronounced it similar to others he had examined in that it contained nickel, iron and other ores usually found in this type of meteorite.

Her Kin Find Her a True Friend

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MRS. RUTH MUSKRAT BRONSON

Miss Muskrat Wins High Place In Indian Affairs by Her Work

Cherokee Father and Irish Mother Gave Her Good Start in Schooling—Her Own Efforts Later Brought Many Honors

The Indian Council Fire, a national organization with headquarters in Chicago, is until Aug. 1 receiving nominations in answer to "Who is the greatest living American Indian?" A medal is to be presented during the world's fair to the one who is judged the most distinguished. With this in view, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has prepared a series of 12 articles, to run Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

In choosing American Indians for this series, Ta-de-win has not confined the list to Indian anthropologists, archæologists, educators, lecturers and artists, but has included those she has known who, with little or no education, are beloved on their reservations, where they are a vital force in the life of their tribe. Also, she has tried to reflect the sane and satisfying life of the reservation Indian, as well as achievement.

By TA-DE-WIN
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Witty, enthusiastic and of pleasing personality Ruth Muskrat captivated the writer when the two were guests in Rochester at the annual banquet of the Lewis H. Morgan Chapter of the New York State Archæological Society. She was Ruth Muskrat then and laughingly related how once when she was to speak, a lady forgot her name but remembered it was some kind of an animal and introduced her as Ruth Chipmunk.

At this banquet she made an earnest plea for the education of those Indians who are best equipped to become leaders of their race. "Indians for the Indians" was her slogan then as now. One pithy sentence of Miss Muskrat's that night was:

"If your people heard our wail coming from Russia or China or the Near East, aid would be provided at once, but because the Indian children and grown-ups are right among you their sufferings pass unheeded."

Today Ruth Muskrat Bronson is assistant guidance and placement officer in the Indian field service and through persistent efforts is helping Indians find themselves in a strange civilization and is specially interested in Indians eager to be teachers or leaders among their own people, but such students are too often without funds and to find the money for them is her Herculean task and she hopes that philanthropists may appear for this all-American project.

Modest But Obliging

Her brief road to this high office is breath-taking in its divertissements of paths. She modestly cannot see how an account of her life can be of importance to anyone, but she wrote, by request, as follows:

"I am the middle in a family of six and was born in a little place called Whitewater, in Oklahoma, no town, just a lovely little stream out in the hills. My father, a full-blooded Cherokee, and my Irish mother, were unique in their social relationship which is responsible for their strenuous effort to educate their family in a time and community where education was unusual. My Indian relatives never accepted my white mother. My mother's people were more relenting, but always were critical of each child as it came along.

"As there were no high schools in our country then, I left home at 14 to attend a white school, as the Cherokee Indian Seminary had burned. It was the first time that I realized white people understood and liked music and beauty and it was a great awakening to me.

"My interests and associations had always been wih my father's people, and the white people I had known, except my mother's family, were "renters," tenant families and a rather sorry lot. The land-owners then were all Indians; now the situation is reversed as to land ownership.

From New Mexico to China

"After finishing high school I borrowed money from a sister who was teaching and entered the University of Oklahoma. After a year there I stopped and taught in a country school to earn money to go back. It was during this time that the Y. M. C. A. sent me to the Southwest for a summer's playground work with the Apaches at Mescalero, New Mexico and this was my first knowledge of Indians other than Cherokees.

"It was also the beginning of my determination to devote my energies to the Indian people. After teaching two years I enrolled in the University of Kansas, working for part of my expense. During this time I was sent by the Student Christian Federation to China, to the conference of that organization in Peiping. I have always felt that my summer with the Apaches was directly responsible for that.

"After returning from China in 1923, I was given a scholarship to Mount Holyoke College and graduated from there in 1925. You can imagine the great intellectual vistas Mount Holyoke offered, with its traditions for scholarship and culture.

"Immediately upon graduating from Mount Holyoke I entered the Indian service, going as teacher of the eighth grade at Haskell Institute. It was at the end of this first year out of college that I was granted the award of $1000 you asked particularly about. It was offered by Henry J. Morganthau Jr., for the senior of that class at Mount Holyoke who accomplished the most with their training during the first year out of school.

Certainly Kept Busy

"The things I did that year is what any enthusiastic and idealistic young college graduate would have done. I taught a Sunday school class, had a reading club, sponsored my eighth grade class, helped with the recreational program at the girls' dormitory, and generally loved all the Indian youngsters at Haskell who needed so much understanding and loving."

The writer learned from another at the aforementioned banquet in Rochester, N. Y. that instead of keeping the $1000 that she won Ruth Muskrat gave it to an Indian girl who desired a college education.

"That first year out of college was a busy year and a happy one," continues Ruth Muskrat Bronson. "After being promoted to teach the eleventh grade the next year, and a year as registrar, I was appointed assistant guidance and placement officer where I have charge of government loan funds and scholarships and am general adviser to Indian students in college.

"It is a most interesting job and to my mind a much needed one: for the Indian boys and girls who go from segregated schools and reservations into a complex white college know nothing of the economic philosophy and practices of the white race and have unimaginable adjustments to make. It is far better that he make them in a white man's college, where he has aid and kindly sympathy, than to attend a segregated college for Indians and have all these adjustments to make when he is out on a job where the competition is keen and the sympathy is nil.

"We have this year 123 men and women in college making good records and training for the leadership of their race. When we get enough Indian leaders to go back to their own groups, Indian problems will be fewer and what greater task in the world than directing these young leaders!"

Surely there is no better qualified Indian for this position of assistant guidance and placement officer than Ruth Muskrat Bronson!

Boston-New York
$2
Leave Daily
309 Tremont Street, Boston Hancock 7307
241 W. 51st Street, New York Circle 7-5844
9 A. M. (—) P. M.—10 P. M. and 12 midnight
TICKETS SOLD ALL DAY
Hub Motor Coach Line, Inc.

$10 Complete SELFWAVING ~ PERMANENT ~
(upkeep eliminated)
You will look smart and chic on all occasions with Mr. John's permanent wave
Phone MUrray Hill 2 8682
John Central
12 E. 42nd Street, N. Y.
FREE Will you please send me your 1933 *Permanent Wave Style Booklet C5.*
Name
Address

Woman's Suffrage Unknown to Indians, Old Records Disclose

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Cassequ Indians in the early days of Carolina did not have woman's suffrage as some historians state, and as early records of deeds to lands, upon hurried scrutiny, would indicate, according to Mr. A. S. Salley Jr., secretary of the South Carolina historical commission.

Mr. Salley says that the marks for the signatures of fifteen "woman captains" on the deed of lands "lying on the river Kyewah (Kiawah), the river Stono and the frhehes of the river Edistoh" to the Lord's Proprietors were signed there in conformance with a law that provided that the women sign in lieu of a dower. The deed is in the secretary of state's office in Columbia, South Carolina.

In some cases, there were women rulers over the Indians, he says, as was the case a number of times when queens ruled Great Britain.

De Soto found the first Indian queen near what is now Silver Bluff, South Carolina, on the Savannah River. She was Cusitachiqui, queen of the Uchees.

The women probably had some other cognomen beside the word "woman," Mr. Salley explains, and the word "captain" was placed on the document because it was the nearest word in meaning to correspond with the Indian word.

The deed of lands was made March 10, 1675, "and in the twenty-eighth year in the reign of Charles the Second of Great Britain. . . ."

Wheat and Silver Campaigns Show Gains at London

(Continued from Page 1)

issue in silver discussions and they did not expect various high-flown schemes for the remonetization of silver to make much progress at this stage.

But American experts as well as a good many objective observers have been convinced for several years that the price of silver would be improved if only the British Government would give an undertaking to check the flow of Indian hoards into world markets.

Limit on Indian Exports

However, the American silver people never previously had a frank discussion with Sir George Shuster who, as financial adviser to the Indian Government, has been responsible for the silver policy. Only at the London meeting have realistic talks taken place. As a result Americans are convinced that any agreement to limit Indian exports of silver to a specified figure is in sight.

The actual amount is not yet made public nor can any official announcement be made. But for the sake of the world price of silver, just as in other commodities, the country which is the chief influence on the market appears willing to take a self-denying ordinance which will eventually benefit itself as well as all other interested powers.

The chief silver-holding countries—India, China, Japan and Spain—are reported to have virtually agreed to regulate the sale of their surpluses. This really concerns India alone, since China, which is the only other state with large hoards, needs it for internal use, and imports rather than exports silver.

The holdings of other nations are not relatively great. Producing nations—Mexico, the United States, Canada and Peru—are ready in turn to limit their own exports. But this again is not expected to be difficult since their production has not been depressing the market.

Thus a genuine producers' agreement, exactly paralleling that on wheat, has been drafted. The report is expected to be made public before the end of the week. The project for of Portugal excitedly protested the holding back surplus exports is not forecast to begin operation before six months, but the price of silver is expected to rise steadily.

Exchange of Advantages

Since the onus for the wheat agreement has been shifted to Europe cereal countries of the Danubian basin and Poland have been working on various restriction schemes. Overseas exports have been aiding them and before many days these producers' representatives also expect to have a general agreement. They will then face importing countries and ask increased rights of entry in return for limitation of production.

Attack on Prohibition

Without anybody paying much attention there has been a subcommittee on wine, working under the highly energetic leadership of M Douarche, French executive of the International Wine Office. The other day M. Douarche, as rapporteur, produced a resolution advocating propaganda for increased consumption of wines and the world attack on prohibition.

Today, the nations whose public opinion objects to such activities made themselves highly vocal—although the United States representatives kept discreetly silent.

Wine Campaign Protested

First Mr. V. G. Lundvik of Sweden protested that Sweden wishes to decrease rather than increase wine consumption. Sir George Rainy of India similarly stated that all Muhammadans in India and large sections of the rest of the world objested to wine and he could not possibly favor a measure intended to increase the consumption of intoxicants. Abdel Wahab Pasha of Egypt reinforced these views.

Then Dr. Augusto de Vasconcellos virtues of wine, even claiming it was nonintoxicant. The Swiss delegate, Prof. Ernest Laur, sought to mediate by saying that the committee should stress propaganda for products of the vine, including fresh and dried grapes and grape juices, instead of wine. In the end, prohibitionist countries apparently carried the day by obtaining deletion of all objectionable recommendations favoring wine or referring to prohibition.

Dobbin Returns to Boston's Streets So City Turns On Five Water Troughs

"The old gray mare, she ain't what she used to be, she ain't—"

Maybe, but for all that, Dobbin is coming back into style along Boston's crooked streets. In a report for June issued by Dr. Francis H. Rowley, president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, he states that horses in increasing numbers are being used in the city. Therefore five watering troughs, put into operation on June 14, "are meeting a very genuine need."

And to climax this old home week for men's most faithful servant, more horses are being cared for than ever before at the Society's rest farm in Methuen.

During June officers of the Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals traveled 13,098 miles, investigated 411 cases, examined 4368 animals and made 10 prosecutions, all defendants being convicted. They took 20 horses from work and humanely killed 18 others. The Jack London Club, opposed to cruelty on the stage, enrolled 2486 new members.

"The American Humane Education Association," the report continues, "received reports from 272 new Bands of Mercy. The total number of Bands organized by the Parent American Society is now 196,158."

Gov. Green Flies to Mexico

MEXICO, D. F., July 11 (AP)—Gov. T. F. Green of Rhode Island arrived yesterday by airplane from Havana and Merida, Mexico, en route to the United States governors' conference in Sacramento, Calif. He said he is here merely on a pleasure visit, but hoped to call on President Abelardo Rodriguez.

Domino
Cane Sugars
Standard of Quality
"Sweeten it with Domino"

"Hasn't Scratched Yet"
HERE IT IS . . .
to ornament as well as clean your bathroom!
This smartly designed, rich black and gold package will harmonize with any bathroom color scheme. You'll be proud to keep it in full sight and always handy—ready to clean up your bathtub, sink, tiles, mirrors, windows, etc. Ask your grocer for the *De luxe Package of Bon Ami.*
It contains the exact, same Bon Ami that you get in the regular *Powder* and *Cake*—the same reliable cleanser that cleans so thoroughly and quickly—but doesn't scratch, doesn't leave gritty sediment and doesn't redden your hands.
BON AMI
Powder, Cake or the smart De luxe Package for Bathrooms.

THE BON AMI CO., 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.

State Legislature Plans Appeals Board To Aid Home Owner

A board of appeals would have the final "yes or no" to say about bank foreclosures on homes under the terms of legislation proposed yesterday before the Legislative Committee on Rules by Mr. Charles F. Hurley, state treasurer.

The banks have been helped, the treasurer said, and now is the time to help the home owner. He urged the proposed legislation as necessary if any immediate relief is to be given to the man buying a home. Here is legislation, he pointed out, that goes further than proposals now before the Committee on Banks and Banking which are permissive and not mandatory on the part of banks.

His plea was made in behalf of the 60 per cent of home owners carrying first mortgages who, he said, were in distress. He explained that bankers would have nothing to fear from the proposed bank appeal board which, he insisted, would act solely in fairness to both the banks and the home buyers. He said the legislation would furnish the protection home owners must have if the President's plans are to be carried out for their relief.

Lake George
UNSURPASSED IN AMERICA OR ABROAD. Before arranging your vacation, get leaflet picturing 35 shore residences near Bolton, rented furnished, season $275.00 up; week $20.00 up; days (except July and August), $6.00 up. Reference.
LESTER V. STREEVER,
(Owner), Bolton Spa, N. Y.

HOTEL PIERREPONT
RATES REDUCED
Now $3 up weekly, including full hotel service, swimming pool, roof garden. Four minutes from Wall St.—18 minutes from Times Square. Harmonious Atmosphere. A residence you will be proud of. Subway to Borough Hall Station.
Transients $2 up daily.
The Pierrepont
Pierrepont and Hick Sts.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Phone:—Main 4-5500

For Sunday SUPPER
Spread hot toast with Underwood's. Drop a poached egg on top. There's your ham and eggs—with a delicious new flavor.
Underwood Deviled Ham is now at the *lowest prices of all time.*
..Great!.. for Ham and Eggs

FIRST NATIONAL STORES
Weekly Shopping Guide

PINK SALMON
Stock up at this very low sale price.
3 Tall Tins 29c

BAKED BEANS
Finest Oven Baked—Your Choice of Pea Beans, Yellow Eye or Kidney.
2 Lge Tins 25c

SWEET MIXED PICKLES	QUART JAR	25c
SARDINES KING OSCAR NORWEGIAN	3 NO ¼ TINS	25c
RUMFORD BAKING POWDER	1 LB TIN	29c
SWANS DOWN CAKE FLOUR	44 OZ PKG	23c
PUFFED RICE	2 PKGS	23c
PUFFED WHEAT	2 PKGS	15c
LUX LGE PKG 21c	2 SM. PKGS	17c
LUX TOILET SOAP	3 BARS	17c
MATCHES OHIO BLUE TIP	6 LGE BOXES	23c
TOMATO JUICE KEMP'S SUN RAYED	3 TALL TINS	20c
ZAREX FRUIT SYRUPS	PT JUG	21c
UNDERWOOD'S Deviled Ham ¼ TIN 9c	⅛ TIN	5c
BROOKSIDE MILK 4% BUTTERFAT	QT	9c

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables

WATERMELONS	EA	35c
SUNKIST LEMONS	DOZ	35c
MELORIPE BANANAS	4 LBS	21c
NATIVE BEETS	2 BUNCHES	9c

Bakery Specials
Raisin Bread
Fresh baked in our ovens. Lge 20 oz Loaf 7c
Banana Cake
A popular recipe. Made in our ovens. EA 15c

N. B. C. Specials
Sugar Top Cookies
Serve with ice cream or other desserts. Lb Bulk 15c
ROYAL LUNCH
CROWN PILOTS
FANCY GRAHAMS
YOUR CHOICE 1 LB PKG 18c

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

Bigger Appetites To Eat Surpluses Declared Needed

Expanding Demand Found Better Than Curtailing the Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 11—A world board to study and promote exchange between nations, international control of public works, as well as agreements for regulation or production and distribution of the world's commodities, were proposed at the Institute of Public Affairs here by Dr. Lewis Lorwin of the Brookings Institute as major lines of development for a new world economy.

Dr. Lorwins suggestions came as part of a contention that the world does not have to choose between a policy of nationalism or internationalism, but must evolve a policy which will weave together legitimate national methods into a world coöperative society.

"World economy based on increasingly geographic specialization and relatively free trade is giving way," he said, "to a world economy based on controlled national economies."

While not entirely in sympathy with the regulation of production now being attempted at the London Economic Conference, because it curtails supply rather than expands demand, Dr. Lorwin described it as a beginning along the lines of world coöperation to increase simultaneously standards of living throughout the world and to plan production in such a way as to give each country an opportunity to develop its potentialities as fully as possible.

Gold Would Play Small Part

The world exchange board, he proposed, might have a considerable amount of barter in its functions as clearing house for national surpluses, and would have a minimum dependence on gold and monetary movements. Public works, carried out under international control, would increase the real income of the countries where they were carried out, and indirectly the rest of the world, it was pointed out.

The conference method of international coöperation has reached the limit of its usefulness, in Dr Lorwin's opinion, and needs to be superseded by some device for continuous negotiation through research carried on coöperatively by all nations. This method, he explained, calls for organization of permanent bodies and committees, of which the technical committees of the League of Nations might be a beginning.

Ratification of the League covenant with reservations "in a surprisingly brief period of time" was predicted by Mr. Clark M. Eichelberger, director of the midwest office of the League of Nations Association. Pointing to the various ways the United States has coöperated with the League, he said there was a need for a restatement of these phases into one system of political coöperation, but made it clear that this system would not take the place of ratification.

Need for Social Studies

Calling attention to the great need for teaching social studies in the public schools, Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, vice-president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, declared in an address before the institute last night that "knowledge of the three R's was enough to teach a man how to make money and to read books, but it did not teach him how to avert the most devastating ward of all history and it did not show him how to avoid the catastrophe of stores of untouchable food on one hand and starvation on the other."

Mrs. Langworthy spoke of the false sense of economy which would eliminate social studies from the curriculum as "fads and frills." Twelve years of mathematics are taught, yet the vital subject of taxation is scarcely touched, she pointed out. She also cited the need for a richer course in reading to provide a resource in leisure time, appreciation of good music to counteract the jaz band, art education to guard against the billboard and home making and shop work to give constructive work for leisure time.

Referring to the prohibition of peace teaching in Germany, Italy and Russia, Mr. Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary of the National Council for the Prevention of War, said that the task of pacifists today is to educate nations to the reality that no injustice which exists within or between them compares to the injustice of another war with its destruction and appalling aftereffects.

Apologizes for Japan

That the German attempt at state unemployment insurance was not a failure was asserted by Dr. Otto Nathan, former economist in the German Reich's Ministry of Economics, before the unemployment insurance round-table.

Explaining that the great difficulties during the last few years have been due to extremely unfavorable economic development, Dr. Nathan said that responsible persons in Germany continue to be convinced both of the necessity and practicability of unemployment insurance.

Japan will be responsible in the future as it has in the past to the dominant currents of world opinion, Dr. Jerome Greene, Wilson professor of international politics at the University of Wales, predicted before the round-table on Far Eastern affairs.

The Manchurian episode, Dr. Greene laid to a lack of penetration by the formal commitments of of the League Covenant, the nine power pact and the pact of Paris upon the moral consciousness of the Japanese people. The new ideas of international coöperation, he declared, count for little against habits of thought and action both in Japan and in the western world. He held, however, that Japan is better represented by the leading part it took in the organization and activities of the League before 1931 than by its withdrawal in 1933.

New Envoy to Argentina and Wife

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Underwood

ALEXANDER WEDDELL AND MRS. WEDDELL IN THEIR GARDEN

Envoy to Argentina Knows Virginia Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Mr. Alexander Weddell, recently appointed by President Roosevelt as Ambassador to Argentina, leaves behind him here an estate which once stood in Warwick, Eng.

"Virginia House," as the home is now named, for many years graced the English countryside at Warwick as the "old priory." Mr. Weddell bought it and had the material transported to Richmond, where it was reërected.

The old house serves as a fitting background for Mr. Weddell's favorite study, art history. He has qualified as an expert in aspects of that subject relating to Virginia, having edited two works on Vriginian art.

For four years Mr. Weddell has been in "retirement," busy with civic and philanthropic affairs, but returns now to his chosen work with 18 years of diplomatic experience behind him.

Bulgaria Stamping Out 'Reds' in Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria—Ruthless steps are being taken to prevent the spread of Communism in the Bulgarian army. Soldiers an civilians have been arrested and indicted in Sofia, Orehovo, Tartar, Paserdjik, Philippopolis, Razlog, and other towns for forming Communist groups, and carrying on Communist propaganda in the barracks, and in one case after another capital sentences of long-prison terms are being pronounced upon the accused.

At no time since the Communist uprising of 11 years ago have so many people been sentenced to capital punishment as during recent few weeks.

Yet, the War Minister states that in spite of such drastic measures Communist agitators continue to work among the soldiers.

Nyassaland Stamps Issued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, S. Af.—A new issue of postage stamps for Nyassaland Protectorate is being issued with a design of the crouching leopard, which is carved in stone in the center of the Chileka's airdrome.

Ban on Speeches Of Inflammatory Nature Proposed

Christian Endeavor Leaders Urge an End to War Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 11—Christian youth should be able to do much in every land to help build highways to peace. This point, with others, was emphasized by leaders who today addressed conference discussion groups for delegates to the International Society of Christian Endeavor convention here.

Conference speakers, discussing with delegates some of the forces hostile to universal peace which Christian Endeavorers may be expected to dispel, urged a ban of "inflammatory speeches by legislators in our American Congress and in the Parliaments of Europe and Asia," also on "propaganda which makes us fear that other nations are ready to attack us," and on "wars now going on in defiance of the public opinion of the world."

Discussion by the young people resulted in the conclusion that some of the "old-fashioned" pleasures, such as home parties and games, hikes and picnics, family, church and group pageantry and dramatics are as satisfying as and much more wholesome than the modern age "frenzied fun," such as most present-day movies, motorcar joy rides and radio programs, which bring into the home and surround the children with reports of prize fights, dramatizations of crime stories and other unsatisfactory influences.

In a vigorous address on "imperialism, communism and Christianity" at today's session, Dr. Alexander Paul, missionary in China under the direction of the United Christian Missionary Society, held out little hope for the survival of imperialism but declared that Christianity and Communism must shortly find themselves at grips to determine which is to survive. He said:

"Events occurring in the Far East today must affect the immediate future of all civilization. Whether we will or no, the white man is compelled to realize that his whole civilization is in the balance, and may within 100 years be displaced by Oriental cultures.

"A disturbed world and especially a chaotic Orient is a fertile field for the gospel of communism."

"Christian youth of America ought to be taking a deeper and more active interest in President Roosevelt's new deal, which, up to date, is almost entirely a deal of middle-aged people," said Dr. Albert W. Beaven, president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ, another speaker.

"In general," he said, "American young people have not taken the same deep interest in changes affecting national life which has been shown by youth of Russia, Italy, Germany and India in affairs affecting their nations. Because of the very direct effect which the new deal will have on youth, because youth will have to pay the bills or get the benefits, there is a great challenge to young people to think through the things they would like to have the new deal produce.

"Alongside of President Roosevelt's program for recovery in the industrial and economic world must go on an equally vigorous program for recovery along moral and spiritual lines. Christian Endeavor has the responsibility for this program."

Pioneering Sense Needed by Women, Miss Rathbone Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Women must develop a better sense of pioneering in the opinion of Miss Eleanor Rathbone—British member of Parliament and loyal defender of woman's place in all branches of public life. She urges that great opportunities await them in the task of distributing commodities.

Women, says Miss Rathbone, have entered with zest and no small distinction into the avenues already explored by men. They have proved their ability as capable lawyers, and doctors, and architects, and engineers, as leaders of industry and commerce; but they have entirely failed, so far, to invent a line of their own.

Miss Rathbone thinks that women are most disappointing in that they have never recognized the opportunities waiting for them in the world of distribution. Woman is a natural distributor, she contends, and has been engaged in distribution for more centuries than can be counted, and yet, with every opportunity for developing her natural abilities, she has failed to perceive that one of the greatest economic needs of the present time is for distribution experts.

Telephone Birthday Saluted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Installation of Manchester's 100,000th telephone was recently commemorated by the Lord Mayor, Alderman W. Walker. The first telephone exchange was established in Manchester in 1879, three years after Alexander Graham Bell had demonstrated that the telephone was a feasible commercial proposition.

World Court Month by Month

★ ★ ★

Germany to Submit 600 Cases Against Poland; Bolivia Asks Decision on Bombing in Argentina

★ ★ ★

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—A gigantic case between Germany and Poland of really fantastic proportions is looming upon the World Court's horizon as the German Government prepares to submit all the combined cases in which it holds that Poland has violated minority treaties by its agrarian reform measures in Upper Silesia. It will include between 600 and 700 individual cases.

The German Government has already appointed as its agent Dr. Viktor Bruns, professor at law of Berlin University, while also confirming in an official letter to the Court, its intention to submit this case which is unique in the history of the Court.

The already crowded agenda of the World Court, which even according to the existing program will keep it busy till Jan. 1, 1935, would certainly become blocked up for an indefinite time were the Court to deal with those 600 or 700 cases individually. Probably, however, there will be several scores of cases that come under the same category and the Court will then deal with a typical example.

Besides this big German-Polish case, there is now pending before the Court an "appeal" case, brought by the Czechoslovak Government against the Hungarian Government, concerning an appeal from a judgment delivered Feb. 3, 1933, in the case concerning the Peter Pazmany University of Budapest by the Hungaro-Czechoslovak mixed arbitral tribunal.

The Czechoslovak Government has appointed Mr. Karel Hermann-Otavsky, professor at law at the Charles University of Prague, to sit on the bench of the Court on this occasion as a national judge. The Hungarian Government, which is the respondent, has made the following appointments:

Mr. Guillaume Paul de Tomcsanyi, as national judge; Mr. Ladislas Gajzago, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, as agent of the Hungarian Government before the Court.

An event which is regarded here as both interesting and encouraging is Bolivia's proposal to Argentina to submit to the World Court for adjudication the question arising between these two South American states, because Bolivian airplanes bombarded a locality in Argentina.

In the first place it is held indicative of a growth of international-mindedness, that one South American power proposes to another South American power to accept jurisdiction of the World Court over an event that took place in South America. For it is recalled that for some time past the Pan-American slogan has been: "American countries should only be judged by American judges."

A second point is that, since Bolivia has taken the initiative to propose the jurisdiction of the World Court, it seems to indicate and imply that Bolivia would hardly refuse to accept jurisdiction of the Court in its conflict with Paraguay.

Settlement of the Chaco conflict between Bolivia and Paraguay is also taking a more encouraging aspect. After the Paraguayan declaration of war the Council of the League of Nations proposed the basis of a settlement which is understood to include the sending out of a commission to the spot and the bringing about of some formal arbitration between the two countries. The World Court is mentioned as a likely tribunal to adjudicate on this case.

In the case between France and Greece on certain lighthouses in territories allocated to the Greek Government after the Balkan wars or subsequently, the Greek Government has appointed Mr. Séfériades, professor at the University of Athens, as judge, and Mr. Tryfon Triantafyllakos, Greek chargé d'affaires at The Hague, as agent.

Even when the World Court judges are not considering this impressive array of cases they are busy studying individually and by groups revision of the Rules of the Court, which is necessary when the revision of the Statute comes into force. Nearly all ratifications have now reached Geneva. Revision of the Statute among other things makes the Court in really permanent sitting all the year round.

Americans Selling Planes to Chinese

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — American airplane manufacturers have profited more than any others by the nation-wide campaign conducted by Chinese to raise money for building up an air force. Both in Nanking and Canton, where different and potentially rival air forces are being organized, American planes form the bulk of the equipment.

This is due partly to the fact that American instructors are teaching Chinese aviators in the two schools organized by Nanking and Canton. The Nanking school, situated at Hangchow, is much the finest aviation school yet started in China.

Fourteen experienced American instructors, directed by Col. H. Jouett, former American aviation officer, have been training competent Chinese fliers for a year. In Canton, several Chinese trained in the United States are among the instructors.

Lithuanians Consume 40 Per Cent Less Beer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KAUNAS, Lithuania — Consumption of beer in Lithuania in 1932 fell about 40 per cent as compared with 1931, according to statistics published here. The approximate figures are 11,440,000 liters in 1930, 11,250,000 in 1931, and 6,250,000 in 1932.

It is estimated that before the war two breweries alone sold two and a half times as much beer as is being sold today by all the Lithuanian breweries put together.

STEEL *ALONE* IS NOT ENOUGH!

—neither strong enough,
nor safe enough, nor quiet enough
for the body of a quality car like

CHEVROLET

CHEVROLET Why is it that every 12-cylinder and 16-cylinder car in America has bodies of *steel reinforced by hardwood?* Why is it that every make of car selling for over $4000 uses bodies of exactly the same type? Why? For the same reason that Chevrolet uses it exclusively, and refuses to resort to anything else: Because every test and every experiment has definitely proved: *STEEL ALONE IS NOT ENOUGH!* Neither *strong* enough to stand the constant stress and strain of modern usage. Nor *safe* enough to give you the kind of protection you want for your family today. Nor *quiet* enough to give you the carefree, noise-free service that means so much to motoring pleasure!

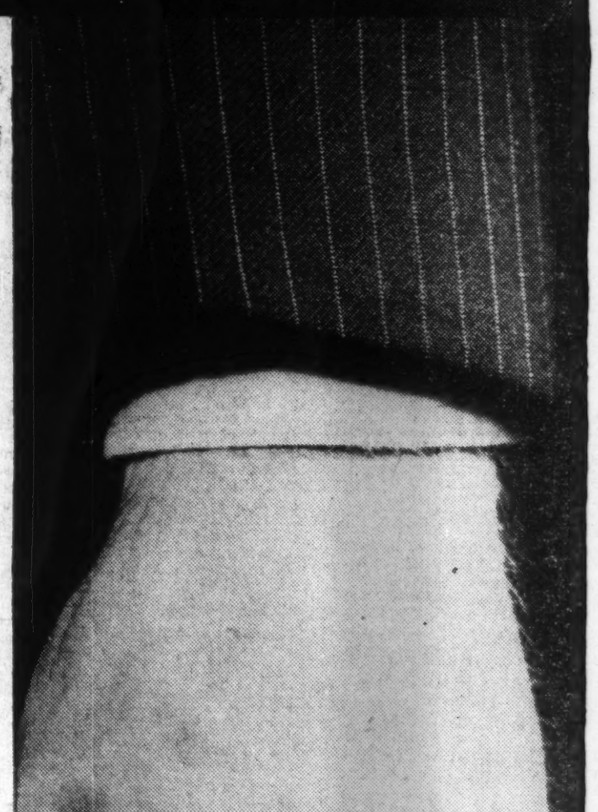
The trouble with steel alone is that it stands just so much shock and punishment. Steel alone will also rumble and rattle. BUT—when you put the two together—a heavy, staunch steel body over tough, solid hardwood—*then* you get a real body! The hardwood reinforces the steel—and vice versa! And the result: the strongest, safest type of body, such as Fisher builds for Chevrolet.

Don't expect to find a *steel plus hardwood body* in any other low-priced car. Only Chevrolet has it! And don't expect to find, in any other low-priced car, sturdy, safe *bow and slat* roof construction, such as Chevrolet gives you. Or that greatest body improvement in the last ten years: Fisher No Draft Ventilation. Or a Cushion-Balanced Engine Mounting (that kills annoying vibration). Also, don't expect to find, in any other low-priced car, such Chevrolet features as a Starterator! Or a six-cylinder engine as dependable—or as economical—as Chevrolet's! No other car has them—and that's why twice as many people choose Chevrolet as any other make of motor car.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

All prices f. o. b. Flint, Mich. Special equipment extra. Low delivered prices and easy G. M. A. C. terms. A General Motors Value.

$445 to $565



Press Agent Held Needed by Nation To Herald Gains

Dennison Favors Control of Finance to Help Return of Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 11—The Federal Government needs an up-and-coming press agent according to Mr. Henry S. Dennison, president of the Dennison Manufacturing Company. He joined Mr. Ralph E. Flanders, vice-president of the American Association of Mechanical Engineers, in discussing "The Future of Business Enterprise," before the Summer Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley College last night.

The Administration is going to make a lot of blunders in carrying out its experiments, and every newspaper is going to point them out, said Mr. Dennison. He recommended the organization of a government agency to tell of the good things being accomplished and to show how the good things offset the mistakes. Business is always on the job to pat itself on the back, said Mr. Dennison, and government should.

The speaker favors planning. He is a member of the industrial advisory board of the Department of Commerce, designated as a long-range planning committee. Mr. Dennison favored economic planning "which sets up a goal—a business Utopia." He said it was hard to foresee definite good, but easy to want to get away from old evils. He thought that would be the course which the Administration would follow, making sure that old mistakes were avoided in future activities.

Cost System Needed

Mr. Dennison told the Institute audience that the perfection of a cost system is essential in industry. At the present time, he estimated, only a small fraction of industries are able to figure out costs. He said if the National Industrial Recovery Act could develop that system, that alone would justify the formation of the act. Lack of such a system has cost society untold sums, said Mr. Dennison.

The improvement which he most strongly urged lay in his declaration that the financial situation must be taken in hand to safeguard business. Mr. Dennison said he was firmly convinced that the industrial cycle set out to be a minor affair, but that the business recession was completely undermined by financial collapse. This, he held, was set off by stock market excesses.

"American business men should get behind this recovery act; they should not listen to those voices urging them to hold back," declared the Framingham manufacturer. "We want to get back to 1929 activity in business, but we don't want to get back to 1929 activity in Wall Street. The only chance to progress in the economic order is through depression. There is nothing you can do on the way down; nothing you can do on the bottom. But on the way up we can rebuild to our heart's content." All the prospects for the future, the speaker said, he saw in terms of the Industrial Recovery Act.

Work Fund Advocated

Business recovery from the technological viewpoint was discussed by Mr. Flanders. For control of the business cycle, he said there must be better indices of undue capital expenditures and of credit inflation.

"Another group of policies whose importance is underestimated," said Mr. Flanders, "relates to public works operations. The common suggestion is for the accumulation of governmental reserves in good times to be spent in public works during a depression. The effect sought is to stabilize employment."

"The scale of material production, consumption and enjoyment which we experienced in 1929 is one which we may again attain, attain with safety, and with safety surpass," he declared. "It only requires that in so doing we renounce speculative folly and parasitical practices; that we apply our intelligence to the task of controlling the flow."

Only Best Teachers Can Retain Positions, Simmons Head Says

Deadwood in the form of teachers ill-fitted for the profession is being weeded out of schools, according to Prof. Bancroft Beatley, president-elect of Simmons College, speaking at the Harvard reception to summer school students held in the Harvard Union last night. He characterized the weeding-out process as one of the good effects gained through depleted budgets.

"Schools are taking advantage of a buyer's market," he said. "There is no longer a demand for teachers greater than the colleges can fill. Teachers are graduating faster than they can be absorbed, and secondary schools now have a great opportunity to eliminate those who are ill-fitted for teaching, with no capacity to inspire others, and restaff with the cream of the profession. If we can but keep politics out of the schools, we are sure to build up real educational units."

Following Professor Beatley's address, Dean Willard L. Sperry of the Harvard Theological School reported on the progress made in religious education in Harvard College during the past year. "We have had an average attendance of 82 students at our daily chapel exercises," he told members of the summer school, "a figure which would please Dr. Charles Eliot, former Harvard president, if he could but hear this report. When he abolished compulsory chapel in 1886 he predicted that if 15 or 20 men attended daily he would consider this a fine record."

This attendance figure for the first year of the new Harvard chapel did not include Sunday services, which Dean Sperry said "overflow the auditorium each Sunday to the point that late arrivals do not get seats."

Music Notes

Mr. Amato to Sing

Mr. Pasquale Amato, baritone, is announced as one of the singers in the open-air performance of Verdi's "Aida," to be given at Braves Field on the evening of July 30, by Mr. Salmaggi's Chicago Opera Company. Miss Martha Henkel is to take part with her group of 36 dancers. For the triumphal scene of Act 2, the same spectacle is to be provided as at the Hippodrome Theater, New York, where the company has been giving a summer season. This includes a parade of circus animals—elephants, camels, horses and oxen.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; slightly warmer Wednesday; gentle to moderate east to north winds.

Maine, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight; Wednesday fair and slighty warmer.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Wednesday; slightly warmer Wednesday.

Massachusetts: Cloudy; possibly rain on the southeast coast tonight; Wednesday fair and slightly warmer.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate east, backing to northeast or north winds and overcast weather; possibly rain tonight; Wednesday fair.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	68	76	Montreal	62	74
Bismarck	70	96	Nantucket	58	70
Boston	63	82	New Orleans	80	86
Buffalo	64	74	New York	66	80
Calgary	48	74	Norfolk, Va.	72	92
Charleston	80	88	North Platte	72	100
Chicago	70	80	Philadelphia	68	86
Cincinnati	68	88	Phoenix, Ariz.	84	108
Denver	70	90	Pittsburgh	68	84
Eastport, Me.	52	68	Portland, Me.	60	70
Hatteras	74	84	Raleigh	74	96
Honolulu, T.H.	78	80	St. Louis	76	90
7p.m., July 10	74		St. Paul	66	88
Helena, Mont.	56	82	Salt Lake City	70	94
Huron, S. D.	78	98	San Francisco	60	76
Jacksonville	76	92	Santa Fe, N.M.	66	80
Kansas City	80	90	Seattle	60	66
Key West	84	92	Tampa	82	90
Los Angeles	58	76	Washington	72	86
Memphis	80	88	Wichita, Kan.	78	98
Miami, Fla.	82	86	Williston, N.D.	64	98

A—9 a. m. July 11.
B—Maximum July 10.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 3:17 p. m., Wednesday 3:35 a. m.
Height of tides 9.7 feet, 10 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:51 p. m.

TORONTO

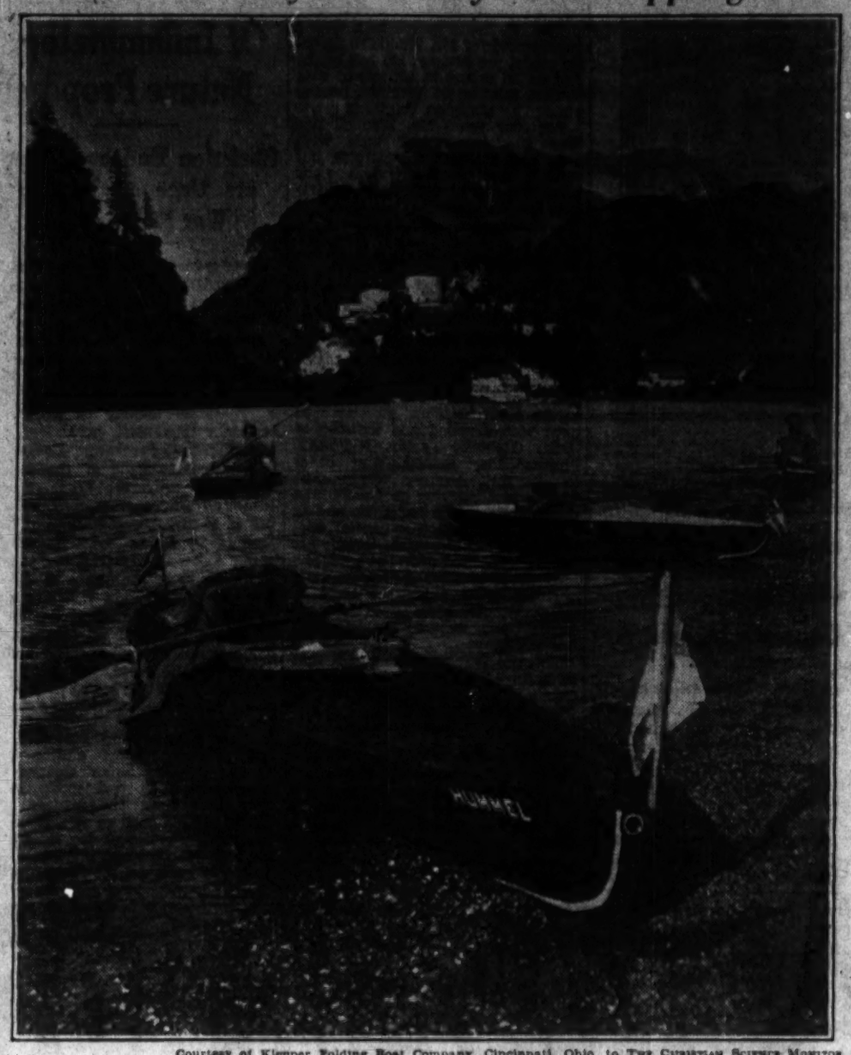
MACRAE & COMPANY
INVESTMENT BANKERS
BONDS—STOCKS
80 KING ST. W. TORONTO

Show Place

EATON'S—*College Street Store*, in Toronto, built primarily as the new home of the Eaton house furnishings departments, has become one of the show places of the Dominion. One of the most modern stores in the world, it combines beauty and utility in the ideal proportions. When in Toronto visit this store and see for yourself how really modern shopping facilities can still be allied to the famous Eaton low GUARANTEED prices.

T. EATON Co. LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

Viewing the Scenery to the Rhythm of Rippling Waters



Courtesy of Klepper Folding Boat Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANOEING THROUGH GERMANY

Canoeing Through Germany a Sport Growing in Favor Among Its People

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Gliding, canoeing, skiing and hiking are the sports closest to the hearts of the German people because they bring them closest to nature. Next to hiking, the folding cance sport, however, is the most popular.

Tens of thousands of Germans spend their summer evenings, their week-ends, their vacations on the rivers and the lakes in their folding canoes. On Saturday afternoons the trains leaving the large cities are crowded with men and women, boys and girls, with their boats packed into little bundles.

Arrived at their destination, the canoe is put together in less than 15 minutes. City clothes are exchanged for a swimming suit, provisions stored away in the bow—another carefree trip has commenced. Most popular are trips up the river by train or bus, which give the canoeist the easy homeward paddle down stream.

It is all very simple and inexpensive. The canoes have a light wooden framework which can be taken apart. A rubber skin consisting of five or seven alternate layers of rubber and cloth is drawn over it. These canoes weigh from 30 to 50 pounds. He who finds the weight too much for a rucksack can purchase a little collapsible wagon. Prices are low. A folding canoe can be bought for about $30.

The canoes, which resemble the Eskimo kayak and are propelled by a double-bladed paddle, are easy to handle. Gradually a special technique for different water conditions has grown out of experience.

The Germans do not limit their canoeing to their own country. One encounters them on practically all the streams and lakes of Europe. In Finland they race with the rapid-moving logs, in Lapland they paddle into the midnight sun. One meets them shooting down the gorges of Jugoslavia's rushing rivers or basking in the sun of Italy. The Danube, the Rhône, the wide lakes of Sweden, the rough North Sea and the blue Mediterranean are all well known to them.

On the Esplanade

8:30 P. M.

Military march ..... Schubert
Overture to "Oberon" ..... Weber
"Valse Triste" ..... Sibelius
Fantasia from the opera "Aida" ..... Verdi
Finale of suite "Scheherazade" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Festival at Bagdad—The Sea—The Ship Goes to Pieces on a Rock Surmounted by a Bronze Warrior.
Musical joke—moto perpetuo, waltzes ..... Johann Strauss
Cheyenne Indian war dance ..... Skilton

Events

New England Shoe and Leather Fair, Hotel Statler.

Theaters

Majestic—"Gold Diggers of 1933," 1:37, 3:44, 5:48, 7:54, 10:00 p. m.
Tremont Theater—"Be Mine Tonight," 12:45, 2:35, 4:25, 6:15, 8:05, 9:55 p. m.
Fine Arts Theater—"Der Liebling von Wien," 1:10, 3:15, 5:25, 7:30, 9:40 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Children's Museum of Boston: Field trip to "Bee King's," Hyde Park, 9:30; lecture, "Simba—Part I." 3; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.
New England Shoe and Leather Fair, final day, Hotel Statler.
Disabled Ex-Service Men's Exchange, Inc.; sale of articles, Ocean House, Nantucket Island, and estate of Mrs. Nathaniel F. Emmons, Hingham, all day.
Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon meeting, Hotel Statler, 12:15.
Cape Cod Branch, S. P. C. C.: Opening of noted gardens in Osterville and Wianno, 2 to 6.
Hamilton Christ Church Fair, all day.

Theaters

Fine Arts Theater—"Der Liebling von Wien," 1:10, 3:15, 5:25, 7:30, 9:40 p. m.
Tremont Theater—"Be Mine Tonight," 10:34 a. m., 12:45, 2:35, 4:25, 6:15, 8:05, 9:55 p. m.
Majestic—"Gold Diggers of 1933," 10:00, 11:40 a. m., 1:37, 3:44, 5:48, 7:54, 10:00 p. m.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: "Vanishing India," by Sioswitz; Byzantine Coins, lent by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jackson Holmes; Engravings after Peter Bruegel; Constable-Lucas, "English Landscape"; Portrait Engravings of the seventeenth century.
Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11, and other hours by appointment. Open Sundays through July 30, from 1 to 5, admission free; music at 2. Closed on national holidays and during August.
Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Water colors by Homer, Sargent and Macknight. French drawings of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Masterpices of graphic art. Recent gifts from the Republic of Spain; Iberian bronze and pottery and sculpture.
Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30. Life in a rock-tide pool, water and land birds of North America, moths and butterflies, foreign birds, pottery making in Pueblo Land, Indian baskets, 150 old-fashioned, modern, foreign and novelty dolls, figurines showing customs of vanishing India.
Vose Galleries—Paintings and sculpture by Massachusetts artists. Throughout the summer.
Grace Horne Galleries—General summer exhibitions.
Casson Galleries—General summer shows.
Shervee Studio—General print show.
For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

Playgrounds Made From Waste Lands By Forest Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Workers reclaimed from the ranks of the jobless are reclaiming waste lands near here for state playgrounds. The first step in a forestry improvement program is to convert a mud hole into a lake and a rock ledge into a beautiful waterfall in Beartown Mountain State Forest.

When the work is finished, District Forester D. A. C. Galarenau of Springfield, believes Massachusetts will have proved that the hiring of the unemployed for forestry work is no idle gesture but is a boon to the communities. Massauchuetts, for instance, expects, as a result of its program, to place the State near the top in conservation efforts.

The Beartown Mountain Park project includes a dam 400 feet long, 300 feet of its length already provided by nature in the form of a rock ledge, to set back the water in a basin, now only a swamp area, and to form a lake some 20 acres in extent. The dam will be so constructed that the spillway will be over the rock ledge, thereby adding a waterfall to the attractiveness of the scene.

Fair Relief Grants Promised by Dillon

Massachusetts mayors appearing before the House Committee on Rules were given assurance by Mr. Frederick J. Dillon, assistant secretary of the Governor, that federal relief grants under the Lewis-Wagner bill would be made on a one-third basis—that is, one-third of whatever the city and State spent for relief. Mr. Dillon spoke to the mayors on the petition of Mr. Joseph McGrath, Acting Mayor of Boston, who wanted assurance that the one-third arrangement would be incorporated into state law. He sought legislation because of the alleged receipt by the town of Clinton from the state emergency finance board of an amount considerably in excess of the one-third basis.

The understanding is, according to Mr. Dillon, that there will be complete uniformity in administering these grants to the cities, with the only exception that those needing help most shall receive it first. Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, chairman of the committee, suggested that it might not be possible to determine the basis for making these grants without recourse to the Attorney-General or to the State Supreme Court.

Freight Rate Rise Held Fatal to Port

Shippers should be given as much consideration as the railroads by the I. C. C. in decisions relating to freight rates, Mr. Vincent W. Hatala, chairman of the traffic committee of the Association of Wood Pulp Importers at New York, testified today at the hearing on wood pulp rates.

Mr. Hatala said that this was no time to increase railroad rates and he predicted that a 2-cent increase as proposed for Boston "would limit the tonnage shipped to Boston to only that intended for consumption by near-by mills in New England and New York State."

Mr. Daniel Males of New York, a wood pulp importer, said it is absolutely necessary to the wood pulp importers of this country that Boston have a rate equal to other ports, particularly with her nearest neighbor, Portland.

Motion Pictures

Hot Weather Popsicle

A popsicle, as all good parents know, is one of those ice-cream-on-a-stick things that the children are constantly begging a nickel for—not much nutritive value, but refreshing.

"Der Liebling von Wien" (The Darling of Vienna), opening at the Fine Arts Theater yesterday, is like that. It is seasonable. And to those with an inkling of German dialogue, funny. In fact, it's a little funny without the dialogue. The pantomime says it with laughs, too. (Teutonic laughter). The sprightuy if undistinguished music of Herr Robert Stolz capers along gayly with the action. Herr Stolz's faithful collaborator, Herr Geza von Bovary, introduces a fantastic note in his direction. It will be remembered that these two have the popular German musical films, "Zwei Herzen," "Das Lied ist Aus," and "Der Raub der Mona Lisa," to their credit.

Herr Willy Forst is the chief funmaker of the personnel, with Fräulein Else Elster assisting. From the moment Herr Forst, as Cary Clips, professional toastmaster, makes his initial appearance in a seemingly precarious tap dance atop the letters announcing his profession, he clowns it with a gusto that carries the show. He bobs and bounces in and out the swirl of plot, like a lively cork, keeping well afloat in the maze of misunderstandings that follow his official engagements.

"The Virgins of Bali," another pictorial flight to the enchanted isle, offering unhackneyed views, and the newsreel complete the program.

M. L.

Research Termed Way for Railroad To Stage Comeback

Master Mechanic Urges Better Equipment as Best Economies

The clank-clank of a railroad locomotive clattering beneath a bridge in Quincy, Mass., has given wings to an unemployed mechanic's idea for putting 500,000 or so idle rail hands back to work.

To Mr. George Edmonston, master mechanic, the inner rumblings of the engine, only so much noise to the layman, sounded a distinct challenge to the mechanical efficiency of the railroads. His trained ear detected considerable lost power and excessive fuel consumption. And back at the railroad terminal, the dispatchers were visualized whispering "economy" as a rebuke to engineers bringing in long lists of needed repairs.

Mr. Edmonston would reverse the policy symbolized in this picture of conditions. He would have the railroads adopt a new outlook of expansion, rather than restriction, and start improving rather than side-tracking standards of efficiency in the face of so-called economies. To embark on such a courageous program, he said, eventually would require the hiring of thousands of additional employees.

Equipment Needed

The theory of better equipped railroads and the development of "a greater degree of efficiency" is part of, or rather is an expansion on, Mr. Edmonston's "share-the-work" plan, which he claims would permit the apportionment of a larger share of the railroad dollar to the workers.

But what is even more important to the welfare of the railroads, the mechanic's plan is envisaged as an opening wedge in a long-projected scheme to stimulate railroad "research" in which direction certain rail authorities in Boston aver lies the "salvation of railroading in its fight against the highway transport."

According to a former railroad executive who some say is slated for a place in the federal railroad coordination machine, the Edmonston plan, whether taken seriously or not, is an opportune reminder that the railroads have failed to keep pace with the times, that comparatively their equipment is lagging far behind that of most other industries.

Lack of Trained Men

He bore out the Quincy mechanic's contention that the "Eastman experiment" has the chance to accentuate the needs of the railroads, not only to repair their present facilities, but to reach out for modern ideas of cutting down costs, improving their service and speeding up their units.

One of the reasons for lagging railroads, the rail expert declared, is the lack of trained men. He would correct this by having the railroads "scout their material in the universities" as major league baseball teams scout the minor leagues. The building up of great research departments, he said, would open the way for jobs to college graduates.

According to engineers, research in railroading might embrace the long-delayed study of the application of Diesel engines, the increased use of electricity, the operation of smaller and faster units, particularly in the hauling of freight.

At least, it is their contention that the railroads are at the cross roads of competition and that the lights will remain red against them until some step is taken to bring their research laboratories up to a peak of efficiency comparable to those of rail competitors.

Deer Like Vegetables And Spinach—Um, Um!

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIMFIELD, Mass., July 11—The record of wild life in this Chicopee Valley community has been considerably enriched. Some small holes, as though sticks had been thrust into the ground, and spacious gaps of gnawed-off green stubble in townsman E. S. Elder's vegetable patch attest the fact. The answer is—deer!

Mr. Elder's discoveries disclosed that the sylvan sprites are especially partial to spinach (little boys, please note!). A careful inventory of his well-weeded rows disclosed still further that generous helpings of beets and swiss chard had contributed the delectable balance that modern dietaries demand to the deer's nocturnal repast. Mr. Elder says the amounts consumed leave no doubt as to how much the deer relish their back-yard forage.

CHAIRS
FOR CHURCHES, HALLS, etc
Catalogues Free
MEALING BROS. Limited
Avenue Chair Works
HIGH WYCOMBE
BUCKS, ENGLAND
Tel. High Wycombe 499

SALAD CREAM
of the Highest Quality, made by
LEA & PERRINS

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND
J. B. WATSON

OPTICIAN
BINOCULARS and OPERA GLASSES
We always have a full range of the best British and Continental makes.
READING GLASSES, MAGNIFIERS, BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, etc.
Things nice to have and nice to give, and you are sure to find something suitable in our collection.

Photographic Dealer
CAMERAS
CINÉ CAMERAS and PROJECTORS
The newest and best models always on view.
FILMS, PLATES, PAPER
Always fresh and of the best makes.
DEVELOPING, PRINTING ENLARGING
Expert Service and Advice

3, FREDERICK STREET, and 13 and 15, SHANDWICK PLACE
EDINBURGH

CARR'S
TABLE WATER BISCUITS
The perfect biscuit to eat with cheese
Made only by Carr's of Carlisle, England
ON SALE IN ALL THE LEADING STORES IN THE U. S. A.
Agents: Julius Wile, Sons & Co., 10 Hubert Street, New York City

Industry to Open Doors to Jobless, Harriman Says

Recovery Act Oiled Hinges, He Says; Sees 7,000,000 in Jobs Within Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 11—Within another year from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 of today's jobless will have marched through the doors of industry, is the optimistic note sounded here by Mr. Henry I. Harriman, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Prior to an address made before the local Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Harriman pointed out that the Industrial Recovery Act had oiled the hinges of industrial doors which soon would swing wide enough to admit 1,000,000 men for public-works programs, 3,000,000 men to take up the slack made by shorter working hours, and 3,000,000 men to meet the demands for more commodities now made as a result of the purchasing power of the 4,000,000 who already have gone to work as a result of the act.

People are looking for a change, Mr. Harriman said, and, knowing that a constructive movement of great proportions is now on, they have abandoned the philosophy of despair and await the outcome of the experiment hopefully.

In his address, Mr. Harriman said that the greatest value of the Industrial Recovery Act, aside from the material benefits to be realized from its operation, lies in the fact that the most important experiment in industrial regulation this country ever has attempted will not be under governmental dictation but will rest in the hands of those most concerned in its success—the industries themselves. The Government is acting in an essentially advisory capacity, said Mr. Harriman.

Brookline Opens Golf Course

Brookline's new $275,000 municipal golf course on Newton Street, Chestnut Hill, was opened to the public yesterday, following official dedication by the town's governors on Saturday. The registry office at the course today stated about 100 golfers have registered since the course opened.

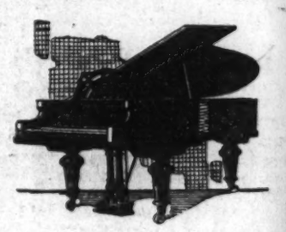
Lead Stocks Total Up

NEW YORK, July 11—Lead stocks in the United States as of June 1 totaled 287,635 short tons, compared with 284,308 on May 1 and 237,158 on June 1, 1932, according to American Bureau of Metal statistics.

FLETCHERS
DELICIOUS CHUTNEY SAUCE
6d and 9d BOTTLES
Prepared from Finest Mangoes, Choicest Fruits, Spices and Malt Vinegar. Thoroughly wholesome, appetising and delicious.
If your Grocer does not stock — ask him to obtain it for you.
Fletchers Sauce Co., Ltd., Selby, Eng. Established 1823

Bobby's
of Lord Street Southport
Café—Restaurant
Ladies' Hairdressing
Eugene Permanent Waving 20/-
Full Head—No Extras
Fashions
Furniture
Fancies
Linens
Fabrics, Etc.
Over 50 Departments
Lord Street, Southport, Eng.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
Everything sold at an Irwin Store is GUARANTEED to give satisfaction and to be absolutely pure
FOR over 70 years Irwins have adhered faithfully to a generous policy, which, today, makes their name a household word wherever quality and value are appreciated. Their famous guarantee specifies: a complete refund of purchase money should any article fail to give complete satisfaction.
Over 180 Branches Including Liverpool, Birkenhead, Wallasey, Oswestry, Chester, Colwyn Bay, Southport, & Lytham-St. Annes
IRWINS for GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

KENDALS

PIANOS
Kendals keep an extensive stock of all the best Pianos and even the most musically discriminating may rest assured that their requirements will be completely met. Kendals are Sole Manchester Agents for the Weber, Stock and "Duo-Art" Pianola Pianos.
Kendal Milne & Co.
MANCHESTER ENGLAND

PIANOS
50/- Guaranteed Tailoring 75/-
Made to Measure or Ready to Wear
The Fifty Shilling TAILORS
TRADE 50/50 MARK
Look for this sign in the windows
PROPRIETORS: PRICES TAILORS LTD

LONDON DEPOTS: 93-97-99 OXFORD STREET (Just before Bourne and Hollingsworth on the opposite side going West). OPEN ALL DAY SATURDAY. 98-99 CHEAPSIDE CLOSED 1 P. M. SATURDAY. 110-111 STRAND (Next door but one to Woolworths. Our only Strand Depot). OPEN ALL DAY SATURDAY. 35 PICCADILLY. 204-6 EDGWARE RD.
ACTON: 169-169a High St.
BALHAM: 61 High Rd.
CLAPHAM JUNCTION: 2-4 St. John's Rd.
CROYDON: 114 North End: 75-77 Church St.
DEPTFORD: 177-179 High St.
EALING: New Broadway, Uxbridge Rd.
EAST HAM: 104-6 High St., North.
FULHAM: 322-324 North End Rd.
HACKNEY: 408-10 Mare St.
HAMMERSMITH: 107 King St.
HOLLOWAY: 82 Seven Sisters Rd.
ILFORD: 92 High Rd.
ISLINGTON: 15-17 High St.
KILBURN: 122-6 High Rd.
KINGSTON: 69-71 Clarence St.
LEWISHAM: 194 High St.
PECKHAM: 54 Rye Lane
RICHMOND: Dome Buildings, The Square.
STRATFORD: 30 Broadway.
STREATHAM: 97-99 High Rd.
TOOTING: 16-20 High St.
TOTTENHAM: 480 High Rd.
WALTHAMSTOW: 39-41 High St.
WIMBLEDON: 58 The Broadway.
WOOD GREEN: 33 High Rd.
WOOLWICH: 32-34 Hare St.

PROVINCIAL DEPOTS:
ABERDEEN, 3-5 St. Nicholas St.
ACCRINGTON: 24 Blackburn Rd.
ACCRINGTON: 93 Blackburn Rd.
AYR: 22-4 High St.
BARNSLEY: 12 Cheapside
BELFAST: 39 Ann St.
BELFAST: 29 North St.
BIRMINGHAM: 84 High St. (Opp. Coöperative Stores).
BIRMINGHAM: 147 New St.
BISHOP AUCKLAND: Newgate End.
BLACKBURN: 29 King William St.
BOLTON: 64-66 Deansgate.
BOURNEMOUTH: 1 Commercial Rd.
BRADFORD: 26 Kirkgate.
BRADFORD: 8-10 Manchester Rd.
BRIGHTON: 32-33 Western Rd.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BRISTOL: 5-6 Castle St.
BURNLEY: Corner of Chancery St. and St. James' St.
BURTON-ON-TRENT: 9 Station St.
BURY: 54 Fleet St.
CAMBRIDGE: 32 Petty Cury.
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.
CARDIFF: 139 Queen St.
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
CHELMSFORD: 39 High St.
CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St.
COATBRIDGE: 98 Main St.
COLCHESTER: 18-20 Long Wyre St.
COVENTRY: 25-6 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row.
DERBY: 14-16 St. Peters St.
DONCASTER: 45 St. Sepulchregate.
DONCASTER: 14 St. Sepulchregate.
DUBLIN: 90 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate.
DUNFERMLINE: 48 High St.
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.
EDINBURGH: 39-41 South Bridge.
EXETER: 73 High St.
GLASGOW: 21-7 Argyle St.
GLASGOW: 130 Sauchiehall St.
GLASGOW: 81 Union St.
GLOUCESTER: 27-9 Northgate St.
GOVAN: 13-17 Burleigh St.
GREENOCK: 36-38 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2-4 Commercial St.
HAMILTON: 45 Quarry St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly.
HEREFORD: 3a St. Peters St.
HIGH WYCOMBE: 7-8 Queens Sq.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 45 New St.
HULL: 13-14 Whitefriargate.
HULL: 32 King Edward St.
IPSWICH: 45 Westgate St.
IPSWICH: 12-14 Westgate St.
KEIGHLEY: 44-46 Low St.
KETTERING: 29 Gold St.
KINGS LYNN: 110 High St.
KILMARNOCK: 41 King St.
LEEDS: 155 Lower Briggate (Opp. Dyson's, Jewellers).
LEEDS: 53-55 Vicar Lane.
LEICESTER: 1a Haymarket.
LEICESTER: 8 Silver St.
LEIGH: 13 Bradshawgate.
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.
LIVERPOOL: 43 London Rd.
LIVERPOOL: 53-59 Ranelagh St.
MANCHESTER: 42-44 Oldham St.
MANCHESTER: 22-24 Oldham St.
MANCHESTER: 55 Market St. (immediately opp. Clarion Cafe).
MANSFIELD: 8 West Gate.
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market (1st door from Grainger St.).
NEWCASTLE: 34 Blackett St.
NEWPORT: 19 High St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NORTHAMPTON: 22 Market Sq.
NORWICH: 16 White Lion St.
NORWICH: 1 Haymarket
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St.
NOTTINGHAM: 8-9 Beastmarket Hill.
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.
OLDHAM: 66 Yorkshire St.
PAISLEY: 30 High St.
PARTICK: 354 Dumbarton Road
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.
PLYMOUTH: 21 Old Town St.
PONTEFRACT: 7 Market Place
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate
PRESTON: 17 Friargate
READING: 84 Broad St.
ROCHDALE: 45 Yorkshire St.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
SALFORD: Regent House, 250 Regent Rd
SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
SHEFFIELD: 1 Haymarket
SHEFFIELD: 96-102 The Moor
SHREWSBURY: 33 Pride Hill
SOUTH SHIELDS: 37½ King St.
SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St. (opp. Boots the Chemists)
SOUTHPORT: 21 Eastbank St.
ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
SUNDERLAND: 3-4 Fawcett St.
SWANSEA: 23 High St.
SWANSEA: 3 Oxford St.
SWINDON: 90 Regent St.
WAKEFIELD: 2-4 Jackson's Arcade, Kirkgate
WEST BROMWICH: 193 High St.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: 31 Lynn St.
WIGAN: 18 Wallgate
WOLVERHAMPTON: 11 Dudley St.
WORCESTER: 23 The Cross
YORK: 26-7 Parliament St.

Lancashire Lays Japan's Dumping To Ill-Paid Labor

West Declared Unable to Compete With Cheap Produce of Orient

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Reports of meetings of Japanese factory girls to protest against low pay and poor living conditions are regarded as throwing light upon the immense increase of Japanese exports which is partly responsible for the relatively small pickup of the Lancashire cotton trade in line with the general lift in business. Observers in Japan state that while depreciation of currency is to some extent responsible for Japan's advantage, the sudden expansion of the cotton exports is also due to low wages, against which the western world cannot compete.

Japan's need of increasing its exports to pay for raw materials and for operations against China is declared to have resulted in keeping workers on an extremely low scale of pay. The result is that Japan has been able to double its exports of fabrics during the past year and is competing with Lancashire's trade in all parts of the world.

A recent report of the Federation of British Industries charged Japan with using its low standard of living to invade the world markets. "The difference in wages, labor conditions and standard of living," says the report, "make it impossible for the East and the West to compete on equal terms in articles in whose costs wages form a substantial part."

Recently a member of Parliament in London showed the Commons a Japanese shirt which was being sold for 1s. in England. A similar shirt, he said, would cost 1s. 6d. to make in England, without allowing anything for labor or returns on capital, while the price of the Japanese shirt also includes freight and duty.

The reason is partly, according to the federation report, that workers in Japan are paid from one-fourth to one-tenth of what is paid to corresponding workers in Britain, who work a 48-hour week, as against the Japanese 60 hours.

Japan's industrial law of 1929, governing work-conditions of girls in factories, established an eight-and-a-half-hour day, with two rest days a month. The day having been shortened from a ten-hour day with four or five rest days, work has been intensified to try to make up the deficiency, according to reports from Japan. These reports state that the girls get an average of 30 yen (a yen being about 20 cents) a month, after six months' training, which yields only five yen as pocket-money; the rest is retained by the firm for board, or is otherwise earmarked. The girls are subject to three-year contracts, during which time they are required to leave their homes. They are not allowed to join trade unions.

Indication of the extent to which Japan's cheap production is affecting other countries is found in India's recent termination of the "most-favored-nation" clause of the trade convention of 1905. Recently the Sassoon cotton textile interests in India closed down nine mills through lack of business due to Japanese competition, thus throwing out 11,000 of its 40,000 workers. Meanwhile New Zealand has reported a similar experience. Japanese, for example, have been selling tennis shoes at 2s. 6d. a pair as against 5s. 6d. for the British and Canadian article. British West Africa reports men's vests selling at 2d. each and sweaters at 6s. 10d. a dozen, as against 30s. a dozen for the British product.

Agreement between Great Britain and Japan on marketing zones and quotas for cotton was advocated by Mr. John H. Grey, chairman of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association discussing the effect of Japanese competition on Lancashire manufacturers.

"It is possible," he said, "that Japan has a rather higher proportion of automatic looms, but this is largely made possible by the fact that she confines her activities to a narrower range of productions.

"Lancashire serves all the varied tastes of all the markets of the world. Japan has so far confined her attention to comparatively low-priced goods, and it is significant that large quantities of Lancashire looms are still being purchased by European manufacturers."

"The depreciation of the yen, however, has made a difficult situation intolerable," he continued. "It is unthinkable that we should lower our wages and conditions and increase hours of labor to the Japanese level. To come to an agreement with Japan about marketing zones and quotas may be one possible solution of the situation, but if Japan declines to agree to reasonable terms, the world will still be faced with the necessity of finding a solution in other directions."

Nipponese Girls Make Bid for Higher Pay

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

MASS MEETING OF CHORUS SINGERS

Leader Addresses Protest Meeting Against Low Rate of Wages in Japan.

Parma in 83-Day Record Voyage Wins Australia-to-England Grain Fleet Race

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A record voyage of 83 days from Australia to England was achieved by the Parma, an Australian "windjammer," in the annual grain race for sailing vessels.

More than 21 craft set out from Australian ports with the season's grain cargoes. The previous record for the voyage was held by the Herzogin Cecilie's passage of 86 days a few years ago. This ship failed to get a place this year by taking 115 days. The Parma claimed another record in having two girls as part of her crew of 32.

Falmouth had the novel sight nowadays of four big sailers, the Pommern, Herzogin Cecile, L'Avenir, and Pamir, all in harbor at the same time. These fine four-masted ships arrived within a day or so of each other. The Finnish fleet is nearly all under one ownership, that of Mr. Gustav Erikson of Mariehamn, though the winner Parma was under command of her registered owner.

The grain fleet this year consisted of 17 Finnish, two German, and two Swedish vessels carrying among them some 80,000 tons of wheat in cargoes varying between 2200 and 5100 tons. The Parma is said to be the largest sailing vessel afloat, being of 3047 tons. The smallest ship in the race was the Favell, which took 144 days to reach Queenstown. Her master decided to come home by the Cape instead of round Cape Horn but she met fine weather and light winds the whole way. Her outward voyage in ballast took only 86 days.

Connecticut Ratifies Repeal of Dry Law

HARTFORD, Conn., July 11 (AP)—Connecticut today was placed in the rapidly growing list of states that want prohibition repealed as 50 delegates by unanimous vote ratified the amendment to the United States Constitution to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment.

Illinois and Iowa Repeal

CHICAGO, July 11 (AP)—Illinois and Iowa yesterday became states number 10 and 11 in the formal ratification of the proposed amendment to repeal the prohibition amendment.

This new amendment must be ratified by 36 states before it becomes effective. To date 16 states have voted popularly for repeal. None has voted for retention. Five of the 16 states have yet to hold formal ratification conventions. Saturday, President Roosevelt issued a public appeal urging prompt ratification to redeem the campaign pledges of the Democratic Party. Leaders of the antiprohibition movement were certain that the necessary 36 states would take action before the end of the year.

"Survey"

offers to merchants, manufacturers and advertising agents throughout the world, comprehensive pictures of EXACTLY WHAT HAPPENS when an inquiry for their products is received.

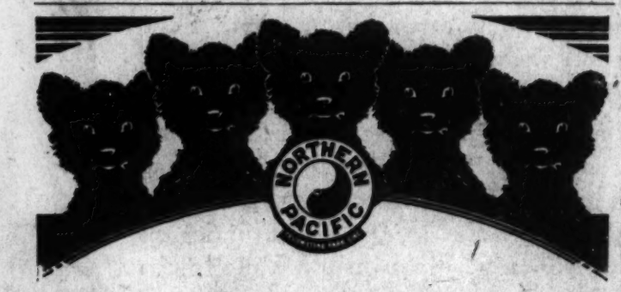
Correspondence is invited.

H. N. Findley & Associates

A Fact Finding Organization

1819 Broadway, N. Y.

Circle 7-2245



Free Travel Service

Yellowstone...Pacific Northwest
Alaska...Dude Ranches...California

For trips anywhere West, Northern Pacific will gladly help you plan your itinerary, without obligation. You'll be surprised how reasonably you can travel by train this summer.

Ask about Escorted Tours.

Call at any of the offices listed below or mail the coupon for literature and full information.

BOSTON: 236 Old South Bldg.
PHILADELPHIA: 926 Fidelity-Phila. Trust Bldg.
NEW YORK: 560 Fifth Ave.

Fill out Coupon and Mail to George L. Brooks, 236 Old South Bldg., Boston

I am interested in an individual trip (or escorted tour) to .....send details, please.

Name.....

Address.....

Route of the New NORTH COAST LIMITED

Government Lays Plans to Protect Recovery Project

Proposes Making Chicago Milk Case Test for Supreme Court

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 11—The Roosevelt Administration has started to map its campaign for the inevitable legal fight that will test the success or failure of the whole recovery program.

Following a trip down the Potomac River July 9 with Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General, held an important conference, attended by two members of the Cabinet and about a dozen other technical advisers and legal experts, to consider the whole question.

Among those present were Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce; Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; Mr. George N. Peek, administrator of the Agriculture Adjustment Administration; Mr. John Dickson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce; Mr. South Trimble Jr., Acting Solicitor of the Commerce Department, and others.

Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, head of the industrial recovery work, was not present, but will be included in a later discussion with Mr. Cummings and the Department of Justice officials.

The immediate question is the Chicago milk situation. But this is only a part of the discussion, for it is felt that soon the whole question of the legality of the Roosevelt daring recovery program must have its first court test, and the Chicago issue may be the possible battle ground on which the issue will be fought. Ultimately the issue will be carried to the Supreme Court, in the view of every observer here. Under such circumstances and with such a tremendous matter at stake the Administration intends to choose its ground carefully and pick a test case in which it is most likely to be successful.

The Chicago milk case involves all the regular elements in a price-fixing controversy, including middlemen, wholesalers, retailers, distributors, the public and—on the side, according to Mr. Cummings—a quota of racketeers, who are attempting to profit by the controversy.

There in embryo, as the Administration sees it, may be a suitable battleground for finding just how far the Administration may go in bringing order out of chaos, and exerting its new powers. However, the matter is still undecided. The only definite fact in the situation is that the Administration is already moving to defend its position in the inevitable court battle that lies ahead, upon which the "new deal" may stand or fall.

Aviation Stressed As Field for Women

(Continued from Page 1)

ning of the national committee on health. The board of directors also has voted unanimously in favor of giving up the committee and the question will come to a final vote by the delegates at the convention later in the week. The State of South Carolina introduced the proposal, coupled with a request to drop the national emblem chairman, which also has passed both boards, subject to action by the convention.

While the delegates were attending occupational round tables today to discover opportunities for women, the board was determining upon proposals for constructive economics in government, a vigorous campaign for economics was urged by Judge Florence Allen of Columbus, Ohio, national chairman of public relations.

Legislative Program

A legislative program was recommended by Mrs. Lula T. Andrews of Omaha, Neb., national chairman of legislation, including reorganization of governmental units to prevent waste. The establishment of budget systems to promote efficiency, extension of the merit system to eliminate waste and the spoils system, and reduction of war expenditures to release funds for other governmental services.

The annual staff dinner was given last evening, the workers at the national headquarters in New York City presenting their activities including executive administration, education, the publication of a magazine, and membership field service.

There was a "panel discussion" on the effect of the present financial conditions under women's progress. Dr. Iva Lowther Peters of Fishkill, N. Y., presiding and the speakers conducting an informal conversation between themselves. Miss Margaret Stewart of Ogden, Utah, presided at the dinner and the toastmistress was Miss Emily Kneubuhl, executive secretary.

Cotton Code Held Aid to Employment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—An increase from 80,000 to 90,000 in number of workers employed by the cotton textile industry will result from the adoption of the code of fair competition submitted by the cotton industry under the National Industry Recovery Act, according to a memorandum sent by the Cotton Textile Institute to Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, administrator under the recovery act.

The industry is currently employing from 410,000 to 420,000, the memorandum says, which is an increase of about 100,000 from the low point reached around the beginning of the current year. The lowest estimates, it is said, are that the figure will be moved over 500,000, which would exceed the all-time high of 1929 by about 50,000.

The institute also has pointed out to the administration that the cotton texile industry is a long-hour industry, and has given figures to illustrate the fact. Current replacements of a print cloth mill, it was said, would be $30 a spindle, leaving out inventory. At 55 hours a week the annual output might be 60 pounds a spindle, which even at current prices, which have anticipated higher costs, give the mill an average gross output worth $17.50 a spindle. This is equal to a capital of 58 per cent per annum. The institute has used these figures to show that by cutting employment to 40 hours the industry would be making a very definite sacrifice.

Western Coal Operators Adopt National Code

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 10 (AP)—Fifty-five operators and coal association officials of seven western districts adopted a code of fair competition for the coal mining industry July 7.

The code provides that when the hours and wages have been determined, "it shall be a violation of this code for any producer to pay employees at rates of pay which are in fact or in effect lower than those prescribed, or to employ labor contrary to the hours prescribed for the district in which the mine of the producer is located."

The code prohibits opening of new mines in localities where present collieries are capable of filling all needs.

Truck Men Write Code

CHICAGO, July 10 (AP)—A six-point program for stabilization of the motor freight industry was sketched in a letter dispatched July 3 by the Illinois Motor Truck Operators' Association.

Another Professor Named

NEW YORK, July 10 (AP)—Prof. Lindsay Rogers, of Columbia University, has been appointed as industrial adviser to Prof. Earl D. Howard, deputy administrator under the National Recovery Act, Professor Howard announced July 5.

Professor Howard also announced that he had appointed Mr. J. W. Worthy of Chicago, general assistant in charge of research work in the apparel trades.

Chicago Reduces Cost Of Home-Study Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 11—Cheaper correspondence courses and more of them are announced by the Home Study Department of the University of Chicago.

A 20 per cent reduction in tuition is in effect, and the $10 matriculation fee is waived until and if the student enrolls for residence courses on the campus.

Home-study courses have been offered by the university since 1892 and some 75,000 students have enrolled, the dean stated. The present enrollment in the study-by-mail department is approximately 4500.

Bituminous Coal Output Up

WASHINGTON, July 11—Total output of bituminous coal in the week ended July 1 estimated at 8,486,000 net tons, a gain of 460,000 tons, or 7.7 per cent over preceding week, and gain of 2,380,000 tons over corresponding week of 1932.

British Doctors Propose Choice On Vaccination

Question Advisability of Compulsory Requirement of Present Law

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A proposal to consider whether vaccination for smallpox should be made voluntary instead of compulsory as at present has been put forward by the council of the British Medical Association. It is to be debated at the annual meeting of the association in Dublin, July 21-29.

In a supplementary report issued June 24, the council states that the percentage of vaccination to births "diminished year by year" from 76.8 per cent in 1905 to 28.3 per cent in 1921. In the following year it was 40.3 and in 1923, 47.8. The percentage, the council goes on, "then diminished year by year until 1928, when it was 42.6."

The mild type of smallpox that has been characteristic of the malady in recent years has, the council considers, "lessened the inducement to obtain the protection that vaccination undoubtedly affords."

The report adds: "It has been shown also that vaccination is not entirely free from the danger of subsequent encephalitis."

"Careful consideration of these facts," the report says, "and of the suggestion that voluntary vaccination, encouraged by the propaganda efforts of local authorities might achieve a higher-percentage of vaccination than compulsory vaccination now obtains, has led the council to submit the following recommendation:

"That the British Medical Association, while reaffirming its belief in the efficacy of vaccination in conferring immunity against smallpox is of opinion that the time has arrived when the question whether greater protection of the public against smallpox would be afforded by voluntary rather than compulsory vaccination should be considered."

As the law stands at present, vaccination is compulsory for all infants whose parents do not make a statutory declaration of their conscientious objection. The fact that some 60 per cent of the children remain unvaccinated is evidence of the feeling in the country on the subject.

The medical council's recommendation follows a revival of the question of smallpox prevention carried out by the Ministry of Health in respect of the years 1905-28 issued in 1931. In the past few years there have been a number of allegations of fatalities being caused by vaccination in England, Holland and elsewhere.

Sheffield Develops New Steel Process

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHEFFIELD, Eng. — A process claimed to overcome the chief difficulties connected with heat treatment of steel has been evolved by the Sheffield Gas Company. Prevention of the formation of scale and production of decarburation on any steel at any temperature has been demonstrated.

The process specially affects high-speed steels and complex alloys which demand the use of very high temperatures for their successful treatment.

It has been proved that even at temperatures as high as 1380 degrees Centigrade, such as are used for complex tungsten-cobalt steels, there is no decarburation and not more than one ten-thousandth of an inch of scale. The process has been used for the hardening of all kinds of high-speed tools, carbon tools and of strip steel and wire. It is anticipated that it will become standard practice in the steel industry.

THEY ALWAYS COME BACK

FOR MORE

WE LIKE to believe what our guests often tell us, that it's not only the diversions . . . of the Boardwalk and the beach (and the convenience of bathing right from the hotel) . . . that makes them come so often, but the friendly comfort that they find at Chalfonte-Haddon Hall. Won't you discover us for yourself? Christian Science church in our block. 1933 rates. Write for them. American and European Plans.

CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL

ATLANTIC CITY

Leeds and Lippincott Company

Closer Link Urged Between Russia And The United States

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 11—Although there is no common basis between American democracy and the social system of the Soviet Union, the two nations should "work together in harmony for their mutual protection and development," according to Col. Raymond Robins, who has become a vigorous advocate of recognition of Russia by the United States.

Speaking at a luncheon under the auspices of the World Alliance for International Friendship yesterday, Colonel Robins, who returned here last week from a trip to Russia, described that country as going forward definitely toward a place among the most progressive nations in the world. Colonel Robins asserted that where there was uncertainty and confusion in the Government in the earlier period, now there is "unanimity on the part of the people," and that the mechanical equipment of the country is as up-to-date as that in any part of the world.

Describing the success with which the Soviets have introduced modern methods, he told of a state farm of 300,000 acres without a cross fence, which was supervised by direction from an aeroplane.

"There is no organized resistance to the Soviet," he continued. "Dissent there undoubtedly is and difference of opinion, but in a country in which 149 languages and dialects are spoken, no attempt is made by the powers that be to force the Russian language upon the people.

B. B. C. Installs Organ Built for Radiocasting

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A new organ designed specially to give its best results to radio listeners has just made its début at Broadcasting House here with a recital by three of England's finest players, Sir Walter Alcock, Mr. G. D. Cunningham, and Mr. Thalben Ball.

Built by the John Compton Organ Company, the new instrument has 2819 pipes and 150 stops. It is divided into three groups, each inclosed in a separate chamber. A duplicate console is installed in a separate studio so that the player can hear his music as it would sound to a listener through an ordinary receiving set and loudspeaker.

Connecticut Projects Recommended to Dern

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—Five Connecticut rivers and harbors projects were recommended to Mr. George H. Dern, Secretary of War, yesterday by the chief of army engineers for inclusion in the public works program under the Recovery Bill.

They were improvement of the Bridgeport, Norwalk and New Haven harbors, the Thames River, and the Connecticut River.

Codes for Garment Industry Mixed in Series of Disputes

Difficulties Are Enhanced by Conditions Induced by Growth of Sweatshops and Resultant Meager Wages

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 11—The work of writing the fair practices codes in the garment industry under the National Industrial Recovery Act is going forward this week against a background of labor-employer disagreements, arising out of substandard conditions with which the mushroom growth of contract shops has permeated the industry.

Thus, a strike has been called among the 40,000 members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union—dominant labor group in the men's clothing industry—for a wage increase of from 10 to 30 per cent, and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is at a deadlock in its negotiations with the employers of the 25,000 workers in the cloak and suit industry over a return to the piecework system.

In the latter case, the difference has arisen over the renewal of the collective agreement with the employers which expired in June and which has for its basis the "week-work" wage system, in force since 1919. That both groups of workers are pressing for agreement coincidentally with the efforts of Prof. Earl Dean Howard, deputy administrator of the National Industrial Recovery Act to formulate codes for the apparel industry, is incidental to the fact that this is the threshold of the fall season. Adjustment is sought before the beginning of production for the fall and winter season next month.

Union Demands Renewal

While the Industrial Council of Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers has refused the demand of the union for a renewal of its expired agreement on the week-work basis, the union is insisting on a renewal, backed by a mandate of the cloak and suit workers on June 28, when they voted two to one to uphold the week-work system.

Mr. Samuel Klein, executive director of the council, said that "to commit its members to another week-work contract would be tantamount to legislating them out of business," since the high-standard "inside-shop" manufacturers have been placed "at a decided disadvantage in competing with the jobber-contractor division of the trade, which operates largely on a piece-work basis in direct violation of the collective agreement."

According to Mr. Klein, less than 10,000 cloak and suit workers are employed in "inside-shops"—that is, shops that make garments on their own premises. The rest work in contract shops, scattered over the Atlantic seaboard, in which the wages are said to range from $5 to $8 for a 55- to 60-hour week, as compared to the $33 to $55 wage scale prevailing in "inside-shops." The employers were willing, Mr. Klein said, "to grant an hourly minimum guarantee to embrace even inefficient workers and to provide for thoroughly satisfactory compensation above those minima for the more competent."

Council's Offer Rejected

The council's offer for guarantees under the piece-work system is rejected in labor circles as a proposal which would tend to nullify betterments which had been achieved after many years of reform effort. The attitude of the employers is seen, moreover, as placing the burden of the contract-shop situation on the shoulders of the workers, whose acquiescence in this system was enforced by their desperation for a job of any kind.

Mr. David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, declared the employers were forcing a strike on his membership that might have repercussion throughout the entire industry, of which the cloak and suit workers are only a single unit.

"Our workers have suffered severely in the last few years from the economic crisis," he continued, "and now that there is a chance for a general improvement of conditions, for shorter hours that would put idle workers back on jobs and for higher wages that would increase the impaired purchasing power of our workers, it is a pity that these hopes should be dashed by the demand of employers for the return of an archaic and generally condemned work system."

Hope in Men's Trade

While the deadlock continues in the cloak and suit workers' industry, agreement now seems on its way in the strike of the men's clothing workers. This group is 85 per cent unionized, and Mr. Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, said that settlement committees were now at work on an agreement which he was confident would soon put 90 per cent of the 40,000 employees back at work under provisions aimed to eliminate the sweatshop and bring about a higher wage level.

"The strike we have called," he said, "is directed toward the goal President Roosevelt has set for all industry; namely, increased pay for workers. Unless workers receive additional pay so they can consume additional production, the entire recovery program will collapse.

"Labor everywhere is organizing under the incentive of this Recovery Act," Mr. Hillman continued. "The shirt industry was almost nonunion up to now. In the last eight weeks, 20,000 to 30,000 workers have joined the union. That kind of thing is going on everywhere."

Blouse-Makers Code In

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—The National Association of Blouse Manufacturers today joined the ranks of those who have completed codes of fair competition under the provisions of the Industrial Recovery Act.

The code provides for a maximum working week of 40 hours, excludes workers under 16 years of age, and fixes a minimum salary of $14 per week in cities of 250,000 or over and $12 in cities under 250,000.

Textile Wages Increased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Indications of improvement in the cotton textile business have made it possible for a Woodbridge firm of cotton manufacturers to increase the wages of all their employees, between 5 and 12 per cent, it has been announced. Most departments of the mill are working on a 24-hour schedule, and the firm is approaching the 1929 production peak, according to the manager.

Open Wednesday Until 9

PAINE Furniture Company

announces a

BEFORE-THE-RISE SALE

starting Wednesday

LAST CALL

to get

FINER FURNITURE

Rugs Draperies Lamps

at reductions from depression lows

We are setting our August Sale ahead this year because prices are jumping so rapidly we want to give patrons one last chance to buy at reductions *from old price levels.*

Most of the merchandise in this sale was purchased when prices were at the bottom and at these great markdowns it is *below present replacement cost.* You profit both by our having purchased before the rise and by the sale reductions on these already record low prices. As always also you have the advantage of concessions we obtain from manufacturers through cash deals and leadership buying. And of course with every transaction goes the reassuring combination of Paine sponsorship and service.

81 Arlington Street, Boston

Free New England delivery. Decorator service. Distributed payments. All sales final.

Winnipeg Boy Leads Field In Canadian Golf

Bobby Reith Has Low Card of 147 in Amateur Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 11—Bobby Reith of Winnipeg, holder of the Manitoba Provincial open and amateur golf titles, led the field in the 36-hole qualifying round of the Canadian amateur golf championship here, Monday, with a 75—72—147 which was two strokes in front of four local youngsters. Ken Black, Stan Leonard, Don Gowan and Dick Moore. All five leaders are 20 years of age or under, Reith being only 18.

The early starters in the first round had difficult conditions to contend with, there being a heavy rainstorm and poor visibility, and the scoring was poor in the morning. Leonard carded a par 72 to lead at the halfway mark with Mack O'Neil, Vancouver, second, and Jack Cameron of Toronto, last year's runnerup for the title, third with 74. In the afternoon conditions were better and scoring was somewhat improved, Gowan and J. Moryson, both of Vancouver, had sub par rounds of 71 while Reith and H. Givan of Seattle, who led the six United States qualifiers, had par 72's.

The big upset of the round was the failure of Phil Farley of Toronto to qualify. He ran into lots of trouble in the morning round, carding an 88 and took an 83 in the afternoon for 171 which was 13 strokes more than the qualifying limit of 158, three of which had to play off for two places. Last Friday Farley defeated yesterday's medalist by 2 and 1 in the 36-hole final of the Banff tournament.

Fourteen of the qualifiers are from British Columbia, 11 being from this city, two from Victoria and one from Penticton. Toronto and Montreal each have three, Winnipeg and Edmonton have two each, while Brantford and Calgary have one each.

Gordon Taylor of Montreal, the defending champion, qualified, as did C. C. Fraser of the same city, also a former winner. The scores of the qualifiers were:

Robert Reith, Winnipeg	75	72	147
Ken Black, Vancouver	75	74	149
Stanley Leonard, Vancouver	72	77	149
Richard Moore, Vancouver	78	71	149
Don. Gowan, Vancouver	78	71	149
H. Givan, Seattle	78	72	150
J. Moryson, Vancouver	79	71	150
Frank Dolp, Portland	78	74	152
J. S. Lewis, Brantford	77	75	152
Ceciel Coville, Vancouver	77	76	153
Mac. O'Neil, Vancouver	73	80	153
Dr. Cliff Baker, Portland, Ore.	75	78	153
James Bell, Vancouver	77	76	153
Jack Finger, San Francisco	76	78	154
B. Donovan, Winnipeg	77	77	154
W. Matthews, Edmonton	78	76	154
F. G. Hoblitzel, Toronto	78	76	154
Allan Taylor, Victoria	80	74	154
Dr. O F. Willing, Portland	76	79	155
Don. Greatrix, Vancouver	77	79	156
C. C. Fraser, Montreal	79	77	156
Gordon Taylor, Montreal	78	78	156
Jack Cameron, Toronto	74	83	157
H. C. Nicholl, Penticton, B. C.	79	78	157
S. Vickers, Calgary	79	78	157
R. W. C. Hopkins, Vancouver	79	78	157
Albert Campbell, Seattle	80	77	157
G Thomas, Vancouver	80	77	157
Edwin Innes, Montreal	80	77	157
James Todd, Victoria	81	76	157
George Boeckh, Toronto	77	81	158
Harvey Day, Edmonton	79	79	158

Rena Nelson Leads In Women's Western Medal Play Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNETKA, Ill., July 11—Rena Nelson of the Exmoor Country Club set the pace in the first 18-hole round of the fifth annual 72-hole medal play championship of the Women's Western Golf Association here yesterday. Miss Nelson returned a card one stroke over women's par, 39—40—79, for the Sunset Ridge Country Club course.

Two players shot 82 for second place. They were Helen MacMorran of Indian Hill G. C., who had 40 and 42, and Mrs. Melvin Jones, Lincolnshire G. C., who reversed similar figures. The title defender, Mrs. S. L. Reinhardt of Northmoor C. C. was tied for seventh with 43—42—85

Miss Nelson was in splendid form, especially on the greens, where she three-putted only twice. Her card showed two birdies and an eagle. She sank a birdie 2 on the 138-yard fifth when a 10-foot putt dropped. On the 380-yard tenth she scored the eagle 3 when her iron second landed two feet from the pin. Another fine approach left her two feet to go for a birdie 4 on the 420-yard eleventh. The summary:

Player	Out	In	Tot
Rena Nelson, Exmoor C. C.	39	40	79
H. MacMorran, Indian Hill G. C.	40	42	82
Mrs. M. Jones, Lincolnshire C. C.	42	40	82
Marie Riemer, Milwaukee	40	42	82
Mrs. Austin Pardue, Minneapolis	44	39	83
June Beebe, Olympia Fields C. C.	40	43	83
Mrs. S. L. Reinhardt, N'moor C.C.	43	42	85
Mrs. L. K. Zech, Tam O'S. C. C.	44	41	85
Mrs. C. Dennehy, Onwentsia C. C.	42	43	85
Mrs. W. W. Haerther, Exmoor C.C.	44	42	86
Jane Weiller, Northmoor C. C.	43	43	86
Marie Rosslein, Nordic C. C.	43	45	88
Mildred Hackl, Midlothian C. C.	40	48	88
Mrs. Lee W. Mida, Butterfield C.C.	42	47	89
Mrs. J. H. Indig, Mohawk C. C.	43	47	90
Priscilla Carver, Exmoor C. C.	45	45	90
Elisabeth Wing, Glenview G. C.	44	47	91
Mrs. Perry W. Pirkz, DeKalb, Ill.	46	45	91
Mrs. H. Foreman, Lake Shore C.C.	46	45	91
Mrs. R. J. Kohn, St. Louis, Mo.	44	48	92
Mrs. R. C. Bennett, Skokie C. C.	44	48	92
Mrs. David Norton, Glenview G.C.	45	47	92
Ann Webster, Leavenworth	46	47	93
Jean Armstrong, Indian Hill G.C.	44	49	93
Mrs. R. I. Bullard, Springfield, Ill.	43	50	93
Janet Willard, Exmoor C. C.	47	46	93
Mrs. W. L. Graham, New York	48	46	94
Jane Gage, La Grange, Ill	44	50	94
Marjorie Russell, La Grange, Ill.	44	50	94
Mrs. P. Chace, Indian Hill G. C.	49	46	95
Mrs. J. W. Taylor, Evanston G. C.	50	46	96
Mary Pietsch, Glenview G. C.	48	49	97
Mrs. C. J. Harrison, Olympia C. C.	50	47	97
Mrs. W. W. Hodgson, Oak Pk. C.C.	49	49	98
Mrs. S. A. Stein, Lake Shore C. C.	47	51	98
Mrs. D. Hamilton, Beverly C. C.	50	50	100
Betty Horsman, Sunset Ridge	49	52	101
Mrs. G. Henneberry, Chicago G. C.	52	49	101
Mrs. E. L. Ives, Exmoor C. C.	47	55	102
Mrs. K. A. Meyer, Exmoor C. C.	51	51	102
Louise Willard, Exmoor C. C.	51	51	102
Mrs. G. H. Dovenmuehle, Sunset Ridge C. C.	51	51	102
Mrs. R. B. Anthony, Sunset Valley C. C.	53	50	103
Mrs. Henry Gross, Chicago G. C	54	49	103
Mrs. S. L. Schwartz, Northmoor C. C.	50	55	105
Mrs. F. W. Parker Jr., Riverside G. C.	53	52	105
Jane Wilson, Sunset Ridge	53	53	106
Mrs. G.W. Reynolds, Exmoor C. C.	57	49	106
Mrs. L. S. Rothschild, Northmoor C. C.	57	50	107
Mrs. T. G. Lowry, Sunset Ridge	56	52	108
Mary Joslyn, Hinsdale C. C.	54	54	108
Mrs. A. D Herrman, S. Ridge C.C.	56	53	109
Mrs. H. M. Bent, Onwentsia C. C.	61	49	110
Mrs. H. W. Jordan, Sunset Ridge	56	54	110
Mrs. H. B. Graffis, S. Ridge C.C.	56	54	110
Mrs. G. W. Johnson, S. Ridge C.C.	55	55	110
Mrs. Paul Walker, Chicago G. C.	55	57	112
Mrs. C. P. Binner, S. Ridge C.C.	58	55	113
Mrs. D. T. Donahue, S. Ridge C.C.	58	62	120

Pittsburgh Third In National League Race

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	44	31	.587
St. Louis	42	36	.538
Pittsburgh	41	36	.532
Chicago	43	38	.531
Boston	40	39	.506
Brooklyn	35	40	.467
Cincinnati	34	46	.425
Philadelphia	32	45	.416

Result July 10

Pittsburgh 3, Philadelphia 2.
(Only game scheduled.)

Pittsburgh Pirates took third place in the National League baseball standing yesterday, as a result of defeating the Philadelphia club, 3 to 2. Chicago dropped back to fourth place. Freddie Lindstrom, who has not been hitting recently, singled in the ninth inning with three men on bases to score the winning run. Chuck Klein led the Philadelphia attack by batting in the first run and scoring the second. The opposing pitchers, French for the Pirates and Holley for the Phillies, went the distance and held their opponents to seven hits. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	7	2
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	7	1

Batteries—French and Picinich; Holley and Davis. Umpires—Magerkurth, Quigley and McGrew. Time—1h 47m.

Irish Intervarsity Athletics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—University College, Dublin, retained its title as champion university of Ireland by winning the 1933 intervarsity track and field athletic meet at University Park, here. The winners collected 13 points, as against the 9 of Dublin University and the 6 of Queen's University, Belfast.

Guild Defeats Hal Surface In Longwood Upset

Five Players Advance to Third Round Before Rain Halts Tennis

By a Staff Correspondent to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., July 11—Five players advanced to the third round singles in the forty-first annual Longwood Bowl tennis tournament here on Longwood Cricket Club's grass courts yesterday before rain stopped play, but Henry R. Guild, president of the Longwood Club and Harvard graduate in 1917, who in 1920 while a Harvard Law School student won the Harvard championship, yesterday furnished the feature play by defeating Hal Surface of Kansas City, Mo., and the University of Texas, who was seeded No. 7.

Guild staged a rally in each set of his first-round match to overtake Surface. In the first set Surface led at 2—1 and then Guild won five straight games for the set. In the second and deciding set, Surface forged ahead to lead at 3—0 but the play of Guild prevailed again after service went in order in the fourth and fifth games.

Those advancing to the third round before rain halted play were: Richard T. Murphy of Utica, N. Y., and Hamilton College, the top seeded star; Malcolm T. Hill Jr. of Newton, Mass., former Harvard player; Edward H. Sutter of New Orleans and Tulane University; W. Barry Wood Jr. of Milton, Mass., former star athlete at Harvard, and Henry H. Culley of Santa Barbara, Calif.

Sam Lee of Berkeley, Calif., and Stanford University; John S. Nicholl of Brookline, Mass.; Martyn Buxby of Miami, Fla., and the University of Texas; Wilmer M. Hines of Columbia, S. C., and the University of North Carolina; Louis H. Hobbs of Newport, R. I.; D. P. Robinson Jr. of Brookline, and Lindley Tiers of Cooperstown, N. Y., were all leading in their second-round matches when rain caused a postponement.

Barry Wood met and defeated William T. Tilden 3d of Philadelphia and the University of Pennsylvania in three sets, 7—5, 4—6, 6—1. In the first two sets Tilden had difficulty with his service, but was able to force many games to deuce.

Murphy, the favorite to add his name to the cup bearing those of Big Bill Tilden, John H. Doeg, H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., William Johnston, Gerald L. Patterson and others, waded through two matches yesterday, defeating Robert J. Cram Jr. of Waban, Mass., in the first round at 6—2, 6—0 and Paul L. Guibord of Melrose, Mass., and Dartmouth College, 6—2, 6—3 in the second round.

Marcus Hecht of New York and the University of Pennsylvania, national indoor junior champion in 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, and boy champion in 1929, defeated the eighth seeded player, Alfred Turner of Waban, Mass., 6—3, 6—1. The summary:

Forty-First Annual Longwood Bowl Lawn Tennis Tournament
Singles—First Round

Martyn Buxby, Miami, Fla., defeated E. W. Hobbs, Newport, R. I., 6—0, 6—1.

Oliver Straus, New York, defeated David S. Niles, Newton, Mass., 5—7, 6—4, 6—4.

Louis H. Hobbs, Newport, R. I., defeated C. B. Carter, Manchester, N. H., 6—0, 6—3.

J. C. Reuter, Brookline, Mass., defeated Karl S. Pfaffmann, Quincy, Mass., 6—2, 1—6, 6—2.

Henry R. Guild, Brookline, Mass., defeated Hal Surface, Kansas City, Mo., 6—3, 6—4.

Thomas Flynn, Long Island, defeated Harvey Harris, Raleigh, N. C., 4—6, 6—1, 6—1.

D. P. Robinson Jr., Brookline, Mass., defeated Ray Palmer, New York, 3—6, 6—3, 7—5.

Edward deGray, Brooklyn, N. Y., defeated Alfred Norris, Boston, 6—1, 6—0.

Joseph L. Coughlin, San Francisco, won from E. D. McKnight, Springfield, Mass., by default.

Norcross Tilney, Orange, N. J., won from C. B. Butterfield, Boston, by default.

Donald Morris, Newport, R. I., defeated Peter Blanchard, Baltimore, 6—1, 6—2.

John Nogrady, Astoria, L. I., N. Y., defeated T. M. Banks Jr., Brookline, Mass., 9—7, 4—6, 6—4.

Malcolm T. Hill Jr., Newton, Mass., defeated Walter E. Arensberg, Pittsburgh, Penna., 5—7, 6—3, 6—0.

Egbert Miles, New Haven, Conn., defeated R. S. Turner, Newton, Mass., 8—6, 6—0.

Lindley Tiers, Cooperstown, N. Y., defeated W. V. Tripp Jr., Brookline, Mass., 6—3, 6—4.

Gasper Nannes, New Brunswick, N. J., defeated Sidney L. Beals, Brookline, Mass., 6—1, 6—2.

Richard T. Murphy, Utica, N. Y., defeated Robert J. Cram Jr., Waban, Mass., 6—2, 6—0.

Paul L. Guibord, Melrose, Mass., defeated Wesley Webster, Worcester, Mass., 6—4, 6—1.

Edward H. Sutter, New Orleans, won from Nelson D. Hoe, Brookline, Mass., by default.

Carlisle Norwood, New York, defeated R. S. Thurber, Newton, Mass., 6—1, 6—4.

Henry H. Culley, Santa Barbara, Calif., defeated H. Hunter Lott, Philadelphia, 7—5, 6—4.

Horace Taylor, Brookline, Mass., defeated J. Del Amo, Los Angeles, Calif., 6—1, 6—4.

W. Barry Wood Jr., Milton, Mass., defeated William T. Tilden 3d., Philadelphia, 7—5, 4—6, 6—1.

Al Andrews, Fairhaven, Mass., defeated T. R. Plimpton, Brookline, Mass., 6—3, 5—7, 6—3.

Wilmer M. Hines, Columbia, S. C., defeated Bertram A. Welters, San Antonio, Texas, 10—8, 7—5.

Herbert B. Shaw, Boston, defeated P. Johnston, New York, 6—3, 7—5.

Sam Lee, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Kendall N. Cram, Nashville, Tenn., 6—4, 6—1.

Walter M. Levitan, Dorchester, Mass., defeated P. S. Spencer, Brookline, Mass., 6—4, 3—6, 6—3.

Marcus Hecht, New York, defeated Alfred Turner, Waban, 6—3, 6—1.

G. Frederick Roll, Philadelphia, defeated Sam A. Pitch, Brookline, Mass., 6—3, 6—4.

Edward Andrews, Fairhaven, Mass., defeated John G. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., 3—7, 6—1, 6—3.

John S. Nicholl, Brookline, Mass., won from Walter Martin, Toronto, Ont., by default.

Second Round

Hill defeated Miles, 6—4, 6—2.
Murphy defeated Guibord, 6—2, 6—3.
Sutter defeated Norwood, 6—0, 6—2.
Wood defeated A. Andrews, 6—0, 6—0.
Culley defeated Taylor, 6—4, 6—1.
Buxby vs. Straus, 6—1, 2—1, postponed.
Lee vs. Levitan, 3—2, postponed.
Nicholl vs. E. Andrews, 3—6, postponed.
Tiers vs. Nannes, 6—1, 3—3, postponed.
Robinson vs. deGray, 6—2, 3—4, postponed.
Hobbs vs. Reuter, 3—6, 9—7, 6—1, postponed.
Hines vs. Shaw, 6—3, 3—4, postponed.

Three Games Now Separate Yankees And Washington

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	50	36	.658
New York	48	36	.615
Philadelphia	39	39	.500
Chicago	38	40	.494
Detroit	38	42	.475
Cleveland	38	43	.469
Boston	32	45	.416
St. Louis	33	51	.393

Results July 10

New York 10, Detroit 6.
Cleveland 3, Washington 2 (12 innings).
Philadelphia 3, Chicago 2 (11 innings).
Chicago 7, Philadelphia 1.
St. Louis 9, Boston 5.

New York Yankees cut the four-game lead of the Washington Senators to three in the American League baseball standing yesterday While the Yankees were outscoring the Detroit Tigers, 10 to 6, the Senators lost a 12-inning engagement to the Cleveland Indians, 3 to 2. The series starting today will find the Yankees entertaining the last-place St. Louis Browns with the Senators hosts to the fourth-place Chicago White Sox.

Once again the Yankee pitching and fielding faltered. And again it remained for the hitting power to turn defeat into victory. The Tiger hitters sailed into the pitching of Walter Brown for five runs in the first three innings. Errors by Eddie Farrell and Joe Sewell helped in the three runs of the second inning. After that Brown tamed the Tigers at will. Carl Fischer pitched a neat game for the losers until the eighth inning when he grew unsteady. Bases on balls, an opportune single by Ruth, a couple of errors and a home run by Lazzeri brought nine runs across the plate.

Mel Harder and Walter Stewart engaged in a real close pitchers' battle for 11 innings with neither gaining satisfaction over the other. Manager Joe Cronin replaced Stewart in the eleventh with a pinch hitter and the next inning the Indians scored their winning run against McAfee. Stewart issued only six hits in the 11 innings he pitched. The winning run was scored by Willie Kamm on a triple hit by Earl Averill. Cleveland won only one game of the four played with Washington.

Chicago and Philadelphia, battling for third and fourth places, broke even in their four-game series by dividing another doubleheader yesterday. Manager Connie Mack sent his ace of aces, Bob Grove, to face the Sox in the first game and he had his trouble, needing extra innings for a 3-to-2 decision. Chicago came right back in the second game by sending Milt Gaston at the Athletics and he held the A's to three hits, all in the sixth inning, and for the only run. Dick Oliver, Philadelphia sand-lot pitcher, started for the losers and apart from the first inning he handled himself nicely while in there, allowing only six hits in all.

The St. Louis Browns and Boston Red Sox both got away to poor starts against each other with the latter the poorer of the two. The Browns were behind, 3 to 0, at the end of the first inning and leading, 8 to 3, at the end of the next inning. Rolland Stiles held the Sox to seven hits, three of them in the first inning. Scores by innings:

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	x	10	9	2
Detroit	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	12	2

Batteries—Brown, Moore and Dickey, Jorgens; Fischer, Hogsett and Hayworth. Winning pitcher—Brown. Losing pitcher—Fischer. Umpires—Dinneen, McGowan and Kolls. Time—2h. 9m.

At Washington

In'gs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	R	H	E
Cleve...	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	8	1
Wash...	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	1

Batteries—Harder and Spencer; Stewart, McAfee, Russell and Sewell, Berg. Losing pitcher—McAfee. Umpires—Moriarty and Geisel. Time—2h. 29m.

At Philadelphia

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	x	3	10	1
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	12	0

Batteries—Grove and Cochrane; Jones, Lyons and Grube, Berry. Losing pitcher—Lyons. Umpires—Summers, Hildebrand and Ormsby. Time—2h.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	7	6	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	3

Batteries—Gaston and Berry; Oliver, Freitas and Cochrane. Losing pitcher—Oliver. Umpires—Ormsby, Hildebrand and Summers. Time—1h. 56m.

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	9	6	1
Boston	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	7	3

Batteries—Stiles and Shea; Andrews, Kline, Welch and Ferrell. Losing pitcher—Andrews. Umpires—Van Grafian and Owens. Time—1h. 45m.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	49	31	.613
Minneapolis	46	38	.548
Toledo	43	41	.512
St. Paul	43	43	.500
Indianapolis	39	39	.500
Louisville	39	43	.476
Milwaukee	38	42	.462
Kansas City	34	53	.391

Results July 10

Louisville 13, Kansas City 6.
Milwaukee 8, Indianapolis 5.
St. Paul 12, Toledo 7.
Minneapolis 8, Columbus 6.

Baroness Levi Defeats Bonnie Miller 6-1, 6-4

Mrs. DeLloyd Thompson and Theodosia Smith Also Win at Longwood

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., July 11—While none of the four seeded players, Carolin Babcock, No. 1, Josephine N. Cruickshank, No. 2, Alice I. Marble, No. 3, all Californians, and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia, a former Californian, No. 4, did not get into action before luncheon today nine matches were completed in the first round of the annual Longwood Cricket Club's women's invitation tennis tournament this morning after a delay due to wet turf.

Theodosia Smith of Pasadena, Calif., won the only three-set match played this morning when she defeated Helen Fulton of Winnetka, Ill., the No. 1 ranking junior player in the United States, at 1—6, 6—2, 6—1. Baroness Levi of New York and Rome took the measure of Bonnie R. Miller, Los Angeles, who broke tradition at Longwood by appearing in shorts. Miss Miller was unable to handle the Baroness's low-bounding drives and dropped the match at 6—1, 6—4.

Katharine Winthrop of Boston advanced to the second round through the default of Jeanne van der Bosch of Amsterdam, Hol., the Oxford University champion. The other default was registered in the second round, when Mary E. Cutter of Philadelphia did not arrive for her match with Mrs. Gerson Hirsch of New York, a former California.

Mrs. DeLloyd Thompson of Philadelphia scored a straight-set victory over Marjorie L. Sachs of Cambridge, Mass., 6—2, 6—0, with brilliant strokes.

Other winners during the morning play were Ottillie M. Gaertner of Brookline, Alice C. Francis of Orrange, N. J., Cecilia Riegel of Philadelphia, Virginia Cross of Providence, I., and Grace Surber of New York. The summary:

Longwood Cricket Club Women's Invitation Tennis Tournament
Singles—First Round

Cecelia Riegel, Philadelphia, defeated Joanna O. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., 8—4, 6—1.

Katharine Winthrop, Boston, won from Jeanne van der Bosch, Amsterdam, Holland, by default.

Baroness Levi, New York and Rome, defeated Bonnie R. Miller, Los Angeles, Calif., 6—1, 6—4.

Theodosia Smith, Pasadena, Calif., defeated Helen Fulton, Winnetka, Ill., 1—6, 6—3, 6—1.

Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J., defeated Helen L. Jones, Beach Bluff, Mass., 6—0, 6—1.

Ottillie M. Gaertner, Brookline, Mass., defeated Elizabeth H. (Lee) Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., 6—1, 6—4.

Virginia Cross, Providence, R. I., defeated Charlotte Darling, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—2.

Dr. Esther Bartosh, California, defeated Mrs. Maurice Freemont-Smith, Boston, 6—1, 6—3.

Mrs. DeLloyd Thompson, Philadelphia, defeated Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, Mass., 6—2, 6—2.

Grace Surber, New York, defeated Emily A. Lincoln, Brookline, Mass., 6—0, 6—4.

Second Round

Mrs. Gerson Hirsch, New York, won from Mary E. Cutter, Winchester, Mass., by default.

Qualifying Round Gold Medal Is Won By Jane Broadwell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 11—Jane Broadwell of the Longmeadow Country Club of East Springfield, Mass., won the qualifying-round gold medal in the annual Griswold Trophy women's golf tournament at the Shenocossett Country Club, yesterday, with a card of 82. Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of the Merion Cricket Club, former United States, Canadian and British champion and twice winner of the Griswold Trophy; Mrs. Frederick K. Davis of the Massasoit Country Club, and Edith Quier of the Reading Country Club, also twice winner of the trophy, tied for second place, with cards of 83. The cards of the qualifiers follow:

Jane Broadwell, Longmeadow	42	40	82
Mrs. D. C. Hurd, Merion Cricket	41	42	83
Mrs. F. K. Davis, Massasoit	39	44	83
Edith Quier, Reading	42	41	83
Lucile Parsons, Shenecossett	42	42	84
Mrs. N. S. Goldberger, Hollywood	43	42	85
Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion	44	43	87
Mrs. E. H. Fitler, Gulph Mills	43	44	87
Kathryn A. Spraguw, Essex County	46	43	89
Carol T. Smith, Hartford	43	45	88
Mrs. C. T. Scheidt, Plymouth	42	47	89
Jean Bauer, Metacomet	44	45	89
Mrs. E. H. Arnold, Madison	43	46	89
Mrs. Herbert Kottek, Hollywood	48	42	90
Jane Brooks, Rockland	47	45	92
Mrs L. DeK. Phelps, Misquamicut	45	47	92
Bette Waterhouse, Warwick	45	48	93
Helen M. Downey, Springfield	49	44	93
Mrs. Hamilton Hitt, Schenectady	47	48	93
Mrs. J. L. Welch, Point Judith	47	47	94
Helen Waterhouse, Warwick	45	49	94
Vera S. Anderson, Putnam	49	45	94
May B. Fine, Shenecossett	46	48	94
Mrs. E. E. Wethehl, Huntington	47	48	95
Mrs. W. B. Hurst Jr., Elkridge	44	52	96
Mrs. C. J. Downey, Springfield	47	49	96
Mrs. L. H. Jenkins, Richmond	48	50	98
Mrs. H. A. Martelle, Hartford	48	49	97
Mrs. C. Buckholtz, Misquamicut	47	50	97
Mrs. Wister Randolph, Gulph Mills	46	51	97
Mrs. J. G. Bausher, Montclair	47	50	97
Mrs. J. M. Jaycox, Philadelphia	52	46	98

Derby Scores 513 In First-Class Cricket

LONDON, July 11 (By Canadian Press)—Closing yesterday in first class cricket matches that end today:

Yorkshire, 349 for seven, declared (Leyland, 192; Sellars, 53; Liddell, four for 59); Northamptonshire, 63, and, following on, 58 for five (Hedley Verity, seven for 35), at Leeds.

Lancashire, 455 for nine, declared (Hopwood, 140); Washbrook, 55; Iddon, 66); Leicestershire, 182 for four (Shipman, 71), at Leicester.

Essex, 252 (Taylor, 57; Nichols, 59; Freeman, four for 68); Kent, 325 for nine (Todd, 72; Valentine, 127), at Folkestone.

Oxford University, 126 for seven, against Cambridge, at Lord's.

Derby, 513 for eight declared (Worthington, 200, not out; H. Elliott, 50; Storer, 59); Worcestershire, 83 and, following on, 90 for three (Mitchell, five for 20), at Chesterfield.

Gloucester, 444 for five, declared (Sinfield, 181, not out; Hammond, 120; Dacre, 78); Surrey, 44 and, following on, 256 for six (Hammond, six for 26; Goddard, four for 17; Gregory, 145, not out; Fender, 63), at Bristol.

Glamorgan, 228 (Dyson, 67; Mayer, four for 41); Warwickshire, 249 for two (Croom, 59; Kilner, 100, not out; Wyatt, 65, not out), at Cardiff.

Drug Shipments To United States Checked by Pact

Geneva Convention Places Burden of Enforcement on Trading Nations

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 11—Promulgation of the International Convention for Control of the Drug Traffic was being hailed in enforcement circles here today as the longest step yet taken by the civilized world toward complete abolition of the illegal distribution of narcotics.

Government officials were particularly pleased because of the responsibility it puts on foreign governments for preventing illegal shipments. It is pointed out that the major proportion of illicit drugs sold in the United States is imported since domestic production is effectively controlled.

The intent of the treaty is to limit the quantities of narcotic drugs manufactured and to bring about a stricter control of the legitimate trade, as well as to bring about more international cooperation in suppressing the illicit traffic.

Under the convention export certificates will be required which have been signed by the country of destination. Each participating country is also to set up an administration to regulate, supervise and control the traffic and organize campaigns against drug addiction. Drugs confiscated from illicit sources are to be destroyed or kept under government control with the exception of heroin, which must either be destroyed or converted.

Japan, which controls a large share of the world's opium supply in Jehol Province of Manchuria, is not a signatory, but France, Great Britain and the Netherlands which control production in their Asiatic possessions are signatories. Germany, the United States, Switzerland and Turkey complete the list of manufacturing nations.

Non-manufacturing nations who have also ratified or acceded to the convention are: Brazil, Canada, Chile, Cuba, India, Italy, Mexico, Monaco, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Belgium, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Lithuania, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Persia, Peru, Sudan, Salvador, Czechoslovakia, Free City of Danzig, Ecuador, Haiti, Irish Free State, Poland, Roumania, Guatemala, Hungary and Uruguay.

Nottinghamshire Scores 153 Runs

NOTTINGHAM, England, July 11 (Canadian Press)—Nottinghamshire had scored 153 runs for the loss of six wickets at close of play yesterday, in reply to the British West Indies first innings score of 314 runs, in their cricket match which opened Saturday. Heavy rain which soaked the Notts grounds prevented resumption of play until shortly before tea time. Notts lost its first two wickets for 49 runs, but after that the batsmen stood up pretty well before the West Indies' fast bowling on a damp wicket.

English Jewelers Enter in Campaign For Pure Platinum

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—All platinum will have to be hallmarked if the Government accedes, as is expected, to the demands of the leading English jewelers.

For now that the World Jewelers' Congress has decided upon a standard of purity for platinum, the English jewelers have taken heart to renew their agitation for an order in council decreeing an obligatory hallmark for platinum. The congress decided on a world standard of "950/000," meaning that all articles labeled platinum must contain 95 per cent of the pure metal.

Although in Germany and several other European countries such marking is already obligatory, in England there is no legal need for platinum to be marked. English jewelers are agitating for a hallmark because they believe that the time has come to follow Germany's lead. Too long, they say, have the English public been at the mercy of unscrupulous traders.

There is a movement on foot among leading jewelers, on the recommendation of the congress, to mark all their platinum provisionally, until the hallmark becomes law, so that it will at least be possible for the public to see that the platinum they buy is pure.

Workers in Demand On Ontario Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A heavy demand for experienced farm workers during the past four weeks was reported by Mr. J. F. Marsh, superintendent of the Ontario Employment Offices here, and an increased demand is expected for the haying season. Over 40 farmers placed orders for workers on one day.

The textile manufacturing industry, knitting, hosiery and silks in particular, is active, Mr. Marsh continued. The Toronto office of the Employment Service of Canada has selected 1231 single unemployed men since January and transferred them to airway camps at Long Branch, Camp Borden and Trenton.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	58	37	.598
Toronto	53	38	.582
Rochester	52	39	.571
Baltimore	48	45	.516
Montreal	43	46	.483
Albany	41	52	.441
Buffalo	40	53	.430
Jersey City	32	54	.372

Results July 10

Albany 14, Buffalo 8.
Rochester 6, Newark 1.
Toronto 6, Jersey City 5.

Masciocchi Leads

The Home Forum

West Indian Morning

THE ivory brilliance of Margine's smile outshone the morning. "Morning, ma'am. Dis bery fine morning, ma'am."

Irrelevant details sprang to my half-awakened eyes; the extraordinary flexibility of her pale-palmed hands, the sheen of black arms through the thin white muslin of her blouse.

"What day is it, Margine?" I asked lazily, unwilling to make the effort of reflection.

"Dis am Friday, ma'am."

Pleasant anticipation had me wide awake in a moment. Saturday might be our official market day, but the more enterprising Negro vendors stole a march on the market by bringing their wares round on Fridays. Friday morning could be relied on for rich entertainment.

I settled myself on the veranda to enjoy my breakfast—fruit, plenty of it—and my view. My cottage was on the highroad, but set well back in a garden of wildly luxuriant green, flamboyant blossoms, and glittering, darting bird life. Over all, the arc of the sky, not yet brazen with the heat of the day, was a deep, clear blue.

I sighed with content, and counted my blessings. First, the blazing color of the "Joseph's Coat" hedge, which obligingly shut out the public gaze but allowed me, on my veranda, to observe the passers-by. Second, the "Japanese Umbrella" creeper which shaded my veranda from the brown glare thrown up from the hard-baked earth.

But why this precision of first, second, and third, when a long-tailed humming-bird, like a shaft of green light, quivers and poises over the blossoms of the "Japanese Umbrella"? Sit still, still as a carven stone, and perhaps he will come nearer. Yes, for a breath-taking moment he perches on the arm of my chair. Then, alas, a slight movement, the merest quiver of taut muscles, and he is away, darting up and over my sheltering hedge and out of sight.

* * *

But here comes my first caller. I recognize her far down the road by her carriage; it is the hen-woman, Hepsibah, walking like an ebony goddess with her basket poised on her head. Every Friday morning Hepsibah's broad bare feet carry her tirelessly over the ten miles that separate her shack from the village, to arrive at my door before eight o'clock.

Her basket is tenanted by half a dozen anxious-eyed hens, covered with cool, green leaves. Today there is an overflow from the basket of one hen, which has had to make the ten-mile journey tucked under Hepsibah's arm with an umbrella of green leaves waving above it.

Hepsibah lowers the basket from her gayly bandana-covered head and we bargain. Ninepence a pound is her price; sevenpence-halfpenny mine. Today I win and, grinning amiably, the conquered Hepsibah goes off to the Chinese grocer to get my purchase correctly weighed.

The first time I bought two live hens, the disposal of them was a problem to me. But Margine soon solved the problem; six yards of rope tethered the hens together, a large stone anchored the middle of the rope, and the hens were at liberty to peck about as they pleased within the radius of their rope.

A short interval follows, during which a friendly company of canaries, gorgeous golden males and their drab little grayish-yellow wives, stage their squabbles and flirtations on the pathway almost at my feet.

And then old Isabella and her jackass arrive with fruit. The jackass is a very important partner in Isabella's fruit business. He leads the way, while Isabella holds onto a length of rope, tied to his neck, and plods along behind him. A morning's greeting brings a flood of speech.

* * *

"I got bery nice grapefruit today—tangarines and oranges today—and an egg, Missie! You tell me bring you eggs—but, Missie, I only got one—he in my can."

She slips her hand into the can, and an almost comic expression of surprise and grief puckers her old face.

"Ah, Missie, he broke!" she laments, and draws the sticky ruins of the egg into view. I do my best to comfort her for this tragedy and buy grapefruit and oranges for future breakfasts.

"Please gib me de rope, Missie," she remipds me when my buying is done; and away she goes, patiently trudging the hot, rough road in the dusty wake of the ass, to earn the six or seven shillings that will keep her and her mother for the next week.

* * *

Benjamin, the grizzled and wily basket man, has been waiting at the gate. He hurries up now with a load of baskets, leading a yellow dog by a twist of hemp.

"No baskets today, Benjamin," say I hurriedly, having been parted from good money before now by this most accomplished beggar.

But today he is not interested in baskets. He advances the dog toward me. "You buy him, Missie," he cajoles. "You hab him bery cheap—fourteen bob—him bery well-bred dog."

In the bright sunlight all the ill points of the animal leap to the eye.

"No, Benjamin—I don't want a dog," I say with great firmness.

"I let you have him for eight bob, Missie," whines Benjamin in persuasive tones. Squatting down as if he meant to stay all day, he begins to quote Scripture at me. Then I know I am lost. Weakly I pay him three-and-six—to take the dog away.

"God bless you, Missus!" he ejaculates, and departs with fervent Scriptural utterances in favor of those who cast their bread upon the waters.

Later I hear he has sold the mongrel for four shillings.

A small, brown child, carrying a basket as large as herself, now limps up to the veranda.

"Beans, Missie?" There is pride in her voice which I connect with the boots that are encumbering her feet. She sees me eyeing them and quivers with ecstasy to the top of her fuzzy head.

As I finish buying the beans, Margine comes to call me to lunch and, out of the tail of my eye, I see the bearer of beans slip the magnificent but torturing boots from her feet, deposit them in the basket, and go skipping barefoot down the drive to the gate.

S. A.

Treasure From the Yellowstone

If a Wordsworthian "symposium" were arranged, to which participants would contribute the most precious of their remembrances, that

"flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude,"

one of the writer's offerings would certainly be the "Morning Glory Pool" in the Yellowstone National Park.

The vision recalled by the poet himself was of course the "host of golden daffodils, . . . tossing their heads in sprightly dance." The funnel-shaped pool in the western wonderland, opening below the marl to translucent depth that the eye scarcely fathoms, does not dance on any daffodil-pliant stem, but is more than golden. Such marvels of color as adorn its great flower cup not only enrapture first sight but endow remembrance with unfailing "bliss of solitude," while proving to be not "morning glory" alone but a joy of the night watches as well.

The crystalline water brimming the pool's corolla, which is perhaps 20 feet in diameter at its brink, is not quite so hot as in some of the neighboring deeps, and so permits the algae that completely coat the interior to grow in exceptional luxuriance and coloring power. But although their own hue is in this instance a vivid ochre or buttercup, by spectrum magic of the turquoise-blue water, through which their tint is seen from the pool's rim, it is blended into glow of lambent emerald. What words for such tone of profound and liquid green, welling up as from the very source of creative beauty? If all the chrysoberyls, leaf-bright tourmalines, and gorgeously smouldering emeralds ever mined were melted in so vast yet exquisitely tapering a crucible of mellowed alabaster, their hyaline depth might attain such opulence of color.

But even on that refulgence is set an equally sumptuous crown. Over the crusted brim formed by the marl in which the pool is sunk, the water ripples in the sunlight with purest golden sheen, continually tremulous and sparkling, while just beneath it and all about the pool's circumference a mysterious band of shadow glows with incredibly rich violet! For suggestion of such splendor one might think of the golden diadem of an earthly monarch resting on a border of royal purple velvet, yet remembering that nothing artificial can be more than a hint of nature's supremacy in enthrallment and glory.

E. W.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year . . $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month . . 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

Foreign	
14 pages 3c	24 to 30 pages 6c
16 to 22 pages 4½c	32 pages 7½c

Including Canada, Newfoundland and any Pan-American countries.

United States	
14 pages . . . 2c	24 to 30 pages 4c
16 to 22 pages 3c	32 pages 5c

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-93 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York . . . . . 500 Fifth Ave.
Detroit . . 9-101 General Motors Bldg.
Chicago . . 333 North Michigan Avenue
Miami . . . . . 1320 Ingraham Bldg.
St. Louis . . 1728 Rwy. Exchange Bldg.
Kansas City 405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg.
San Francisco . . . . 625 Market Street
Los Angeles . 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle . . . . . 534 Skinner Bldg.
London . . . . 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris . . . . . 3, Avenue de l'Opéra
Berlin . . . . . Unter den Linden 59A
Florence . . . . . Via Magenta 11

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 911 Van Nuys Buildings, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
Dutch Edition)
(Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—From a Sketch by P. Wenderoth Saunders

By Night Florence is Preëminently the City of the Medici

FLORENCE by night becomes another city. Most cities acquire by midnight a deserted look, a look of suspended activity, but the narrow streets of Florence are true shadows of the glamorous days of the Renaissance. Wandering through these dim-lit passages with arches overhead, or under stories jutting out one above another, or plunging into dark tunnels where the lanes burrow under houses and where the street lamps burn low, like torches or flambeaux stuck in the scaling walls, one expects almost to hear the cry of the Medici: "Vivano le Palle!"

When the brilliant Italian moon bathes the city in its luminous glow, Florence is again the city of the Medici; the city that was ruled, ennobled, enriched, impoverished, beaten, but always loved by them for almost three and a half centuries. At the very edge of this congested area looms the great bulk of the Medici palace, first and always foremost of the great Italian Renaissance palaces. The burly stones of the lower story, roughly hewn in the peculiar style called "Rustica," have their ruggedness accentuated in the moonlight, making the building seem a fortress below and a palace above. At this time of night the entrance to the palace is closed, but the shadow of the doorway is bright with the reflected memories of the greatest Medici, Lorenzo the Magnificent, a dictator unsupported by mercenaries, a statesman, a diplomat, a scholar, a founder of universities at Florence and at Pisa, a patron of the arts, the perfect image of the Renaissance.

Through this doorway and into the palace, at the invitation of the Magnificent, entered the young Michelangelo to live for several years an honored guest of the household. Unnoticed by Lorenzo, the genius of Michelangelo might have soared as high; but there, under the tutelage of the world's greatest patron of the arts, Michelangelo acquired a valuable portion of his background. According to report, the Magnificent, when strolling one day in the gardens of San Marco, recognized the young sculptor's ability. Lorenzo came across the young man putting the finishing touches to a mask of a Faun, a copy in marble of an antique. Shortly following this meeting, Michelangelo was invited to become a member of the household. If Michelangelo expected to find the household ordered on a grand style, he was mistaken, for the Magnificent lived simply and reserved all display for the entertainment of state visitors.

In the Medici palace was gathered together the greatest literary and cultural circle of all time. It was a truly democratic gathering, its members evidencing little or no rivalry among themselves. In order that no preference might be shown, it was the custom at dinner for the first arrival to sit next to the Magnificent. Among the guests were Politian, ablest poet of the time; the celebrated Mirandola, scholar extraordinary possessing the knowledge of twenty-two languages, his services invaluable in the study of the many priceless manuscripts entering almost daily into the Medici library from the East where the Eastern Roman Empire had tottered to a fall; da Bistrici, last of the master copyists; Ficino, head of the university at Florence, foremost academy for the new viewpoint which was to revolutionize thought and usher in a new age; Botticelli, painter of the Medici; Landino, another famous scholar; Michelangelo at the age of fifteen; and others.

* * *

It was perhaps on moonlight nights that the youth of Renaissance Florence turned toward Giotto's Tower, the stately symbol of old Florence still proudly standing. "The Florentines," said Doni, a contemporary of the period, "seem to me to take more pleasure in summer airings than any other folk; for they have in the square of S. Liberata, between the antique temple of Mars (now the Baptistry) and that marvelous work of modern architecture, the Duomo: they have, I say, certain steps of marble, rising to a broad, flat space, upon which the youth of the city come and lay themselves full length during the season of extreme heat. The place is fitted for its purpose, because a fresh breeze is always blowing with the blandest of all air, and the flags of white marble usually retain a certain coolness. There, then, I seek my chiefest solace, when, taking my aerial flights, I sail invisibly above them; see and hear their doings and discourses: and forasmuch as they are endowed with keen and elevated understanding, they always have charming things to relate; as novels, intrigues, fables; they discuss duels, practical jokes, old stories: things, each and all, rare, witty, noble, decent and in proper taste. . . . During all the hours I spent in listening to their nightly dialogues I never heard a word that was not comely and of good repute. Indeed, it seemed to me very remarkable among such crowds of young men to overhear nothing but virtuous conversation."

* * *

It is now the hour between one and two in the morning; the moon is at its zenith; the narrow lanes are bathed in light. The waters of the Arno sparkle even in the darkness beneath the covered arches of the Ponte Vecchio. From the bridge the narrow Via della Costa San Giorgio leads to the gateway by the same name. The centuries have softened the gateway. Trees and shrubs overhang its walls and its round arch opens into a luminous lane beyond, passing between high garden walls with the dark shapes of cypress trees and pines against the sky, and here and there the upper stories of a villa glistening white in the moonlight.

But a few hundred yards away from the Porta San Giorgio is another gateway called Porta San Miniato, a landmark also linked to the memories of the Medici but in a different fashion. Here the same Michelangelo, once Lorenzo's guest, defended Florence from the attacks of a later and jealous Medici who, to regain possession of Florence for his family, called to his aid the imperial ruffians of Charles V of Spain and Austria. From the hill of San Miniato, where Michelangelo particularly showed his military genius, the whole city gleams between the dark slender columns of the cypress. Beyond rise the heights of Fiesole, and Florence like a great shining pearl lies resplendent in its setting of hills and dark countryside. Above this gem, which was the fairest of the Magnificent's great collection, might well be repeated the inscription written in Latin in the courtyard of the Medici palace:

"Traveller:

"Once the house of the Medici. In which alone not so many great men, but Knowledge herself had her home. The house which was the nurse of all learning; which here revived again. Renowned also for its cultured magnificence, a treasury of antiquity and of the arts."

In a Troubled Hour

Let me consider, now, this tree in bloom,
This sudden miracle upon the air,
Requiring for itself so little room
That I can shut one eye and miss it there;
Requiring, too, so little length of time:
A day of sun, a night of rain, no more,
To scrawl this brief inscription like a rhyme
Of sudden music heard beside my door.

This is a happy thing I look upon:
Here sun and rain have builded in this hour
A thing of glory passing rain and sun—
This shapely pinnacle, this shining tower
Whereto unhappy thoughts might fly, whose words
Come back . . . almost . . . like noise of happy birds.

—DAVID MORTON, in *The Lyric*.

Earth Scents

Give me the smell of falling rain
When all the world is new again—
The transient smell of moisture thrust
In rhythmic spatters on the dust;
The smell of drops on leaves tipped up
To catch the fragrance in a cup;
The smell of growing things that rise
On tiptoe roots to touch the skies.

Give me the scent of new-turned soil—
The soft small sweetness, and the royal
Strength of the earth whose brown expanse
Stretches with vast magnificence;
The quiet scent of parted snow
Where secret blossoms hide below;
The harvest fragrance, when the fields
Are bared of all the good earth yields.

Deep is the beauty I have learned
From the scent of rain and soil newturned.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY.

Happiness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NOBODY likes a dull or an unpleasant condition of things. Everyone wants to be happy. And this is certainly in accord with God's good plan, since a condition of thought which is without joy is incomplete.

Surely, since God's will is the will of wisdom and love, happiness must be inseparable from the divine plan, and we are justified in claiming joy as our birthright and in striving to realize it. We are certainly right when we refuse to be resigned to anything less than happiness. How is it possible to think that sorrow, sin, poverty, sickness, and the unhappy arguments of depression and discouragement can be our inheritance from the all-wise and all-loving Father; from divine Mind, the Principle of infinitely harmonious being? There can be no question of our right to be happy; there is only a need to find out what real happiness is.

Happiness is clearly a mental state, a condition of harmonious thinking. Many people who continually seek enjoyment are not happy. Excitement or gayety may temporarily make one believe himself to be happy; but unless there is cheer in the heart born of confidence in something more permanent than the diversion of the moment, this sense of pleasure must of necessity be short-lived; and it may be followed by the sense of discontent or depression. Genuine satisfaction is independent of any material activity. The student of Christian Science has learned that this is so. He has learned that the source of right and happy thinking is God, perfect Mind, "the Creator of the ends of the earth," and that Mind is everywhere, even as Mrs. Eddy puts it in these lines from her poem "Mother's Evening Prayer" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 389; Poems, p. 4):

"O gentle presence, peace and joy and power;
O Life divine, that owns each waiting hour."

What each one needs to do, then, is to follow Jesus' example, to accept and understand divine Love's "gentle presence" as fact, and to be willing to obey God's law, so that his thought and life may be well-ordered and harmonious.

If, then, happiness is a question of thinking, it freely belongs to everybody who thinks aright. Paul said, "For I am persuaded, that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord." What would it mean to the world if it were universally understood that God is Love, and that no human condition can separate any of us from Love? What would be the effect upon mankind today if we should realize at once that He cares for us all now, and always will care for us? What effect would universal perception and acceptance of a divinely harmonious and all-inclusive government have upon human experience? Conscious of the guidance and protection of the all-wise and all-loving Father, there would be nothing to fear; and, consequently, selfishness, that destroyer of mutual confidence and brotherly love, would have no place. Then, indeed, there would be the dawn of happiness on earth!

It is God's plan to provide for all His creation everything necessary to perfect harmony; but the human belief that happiness is dependent upon wealth is one of the fallacies of the ages. Riches frequently bring with them the temptation to self-indulgence. History has a long story to tell of the difficulties which beset self-indulgence, and the record is not one of happiness. There is a distinction between the wealth which signifies the excess of worldly possessions and true abundance, which implies a general condition of well-being and spiritual sufficiency. Jesus said, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." Synonyms for "abundant" are "plentiful," "replete," "overflowing." A life which is plentiful, replete, and good to overflowing could not be unhappy; but how can all this be gained? What did Jesus mean when he said, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly"? Did he not mean that an abundance or fullness of life can be acquired only by way of understanding and applying the truth which he taught? This abundance must be sought and found through spiritual understanding.

Jesus taught and proved the love of God for our liberation from fear and trouble. Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 337), "For true happiness, man must harmonize with his Principle, divine Love; the Son must be in accord with the Father, in conformity with Christ."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Le Bonheur

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

PERSONNE n'aime un état de chose triste ou désagréable. Chacun désire être heureux. Or ceci s'accorde certainement avec la bonté du plan divin, car sans la joie toute condition mentale serait incomplète.

Puisque la volonté de Dieu est celle de la sagesse et de l'amour, le bonheur doit forcément être inséparable du plan divin; nous avons donc le droit de revendiquer la joie qui est notre apanage, et de faire des efforts pour la réaliser. Certes il est juste que nous refusions de nous résigner à quoi que ce soit de moindre que le bonheur. Comment peut-on croire que l'affliction, le péché, la pauvreté, la maladie, les tristes arguments de dépression et de découragement, soient l'héritage que nous recevons d'un Père plein de sagesse et d'amour, —de l'Entendement divin, du Principe de l'être infiniment harmonieux? Notre droit au bonheur est incontestable; il ne s'agit que d'apprendre en quoi consiste le bonheur réel.

Le bonheur est évidemment un état mental, une condition de pensée harmonieuse. Bien des personnes qui cherchent sans cesse le plaisir ne sont pas heureuses. L'excitation ou la gaieté peuvent temporairement faire croire aux hommes qu'ils sont heureux; mais à moins que le cœur ne soit rempli d'une joie reposant sur la confiance en des choses plus stables que les distractions éphémères, ce sens de plaisir est forcément de courte durée et risque de faire place au mécontentement et à la tristesse. La vraie satisfaction ne dépend jamais d'une occupation matérielle. C'est ce qu'apprend celui qui étudie la Science Chrétienne. Il apprend aussi que la source du penser heureux et juste se trouve en Dieu, dans l'Entendement parfait "qui a créé les extrémités de la terre;" que cet Entendement est partout, comme Mrs. Eddy l'indique dans ces lignes empruntées à son poème "Mère priait ainsi le soir" (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 389; *Poems*, p. 4):

"Douce présence, paix, joie et puissance,
Vie divine à qui est chaque instant."

Il faut donc que tous suivent l'exemple de Jésus, qu'ils admettent et comprennent que la "douce présence" de l'Amour divin est un fait, et soient prêts à obéir à la loi divine; alors la pensée et la vie de chacun seront harmonieuses et bien ordonnées.

Si le bonheur est affaire de pensée, il appartient naturellement à quiconque pense selon la justice. Paul a dit: "Car je suis assuré que ni la mort, ni la vie, ni les anges, ni les dominations, ni les choses présentes, ni les choses à venir, ni les puissances, ni hauteur, ni profondeur, ni aucune autre créature ne pourra nous séparer de l'amour que Dieu nous a témoigné en Jésus-Christ notre Seigneur." Quel bienfait pour le monde si l'on comprenait universellement que Dieu est Amour et qu'aucune circonstance humaine ne peut nous séparer de l'Amour! Qu'éprouverait le genre humain si l'on comprenait dès aujourd'hui que Dieu prend actuellement soin de nous tous, et qu'Il aura toujours soin de nous? Quelle influence la perception et l'acceptation universelles d'un gouvernement divinement harmonieux et renfermant tout, auraient-elles sur les conditions humaines? Sachant que nous sommes guidés et protégés par un Père plein de sagesse et d'amour, nous n'aurions rien à craindre; et par conséquent l'égoïsme, qui prétend détruire la confiance réciproque et l'amour fraternel, n'aurait plus de place. En vérité, ce serait l'aube du bonheur sur la terre!

Le plan de Dieu prévoit pour l'ensemble de Sa création tout ce qui est nécessaire à l'harmonie parfaite; mais la croyance humaine selon laquelle le bonheur dépendrait des richesses, est une erreur vieille de bien des siècles. Ceux qui possèdent une grande fortune sont souvent tentés de satisfaire tous leurs caprices. L'histoire en a long à dire sur les écueils de la mollesse, qui ne mène certainement pas au bonheur. Mais il faut distinguer les richesses qui représentent l'excès des possessions temporelles, d'avec la véritable abondance qui implique une condition générale de bien-être et d'aisance spirituelle. Jésus disait: "Je suis venu, afin que les brebis aient la vie, et qu'elles l'aient en abondance." "Abondance" a pour synonymes les mots "plénitude," "foison," "profusion." Une vie qui manifeste la plénitude, une vie où le bien abonde, ne peut être malheureuse; mais comment atteindre à ces choses? Qu'entendait Jésus par cette déclaration: "Je suis venu, afin que les brebis aient la vie, et qu'elles l'aient en abondance"? N'entendait-il pas que l'abondance ou la plénitude de vie ne peut s'acquérir que par la compréhension et l'application de la vérité que lui-même enseignait? C'est par l'intelligence spirituelle qu'il faut chercher et trouver cette abondance.

Pour nous affranchir de la crainte et des afflictions, Jésus enseigna et prouva l'amour de Dieu. Mrs. Eddy écrit à la page 337 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Pour être vraiment heureux, il faut que l'homme s'harmonise avec son Principe, l'Amour divin; il faut que le Fils soit en harmonie avec le Père, qu'il soit conforme au Christ."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, Etats-Unis).

Lessons Learned in a German Garden

May 10th—I knew nothing whatever last year about gardening and this year know very little more, but I have dawnings of what may be done, and have at least made one great stride—from ipomœa to tea-roses.

The garden was an absolute wilderness. It is all round the house, but the principal part is on the south side and has evidently always been so. The south front is one-storied, a long series of rooms opening one into the other, and the walls are covered with virginia creeper. There is a little verandah in the middle, leading by a flight of rickety wooden steps down into what seems to have been the only spot in the whole place that was ever cared for. This is a semicircle cut into the lawn and edged with privet, and in this semicircle are eleven beds of different sizes bordered with box and arranged round a sun-dial, and the sun-dial is very venerable and moss-grown, and greatly beloved by me. These beds were the only sign of any attempt at gardening to be seen (except a solitary crocus that came up all by itself each spring in the grass, not because it wanted to, but because it could not help it), and these I have sown with ipomœa, the whole eleven, having found a German gardening book, according to which ipomœa in vast quantities was the one thing needful to turn the most hideous desert into a paradise. Nothing else in that book was recommended with anything like the same warmth, and being entirely ignorant of the quantity of seed necessary, I bought ten pounds of it and had it sown not only in the eleven beds but round nearly every tree, and then waited in great agitation for the promised paradise to appear. It did not, and I learned my first lesson.

Luckily I had sown two great patches of sweet-peas, which made me very happy all the summer, and then there were some sunflowers and a few hollyhocks under the south windows, with Madonna lilies in between. But the lilies, after being transplanted, disappeared to my great dismay, for how was I to know it was the way of lilies? And the hollyhocks turned out to be rather ugly colours, so that my first summer was decorated and beautified solely by sweet peas.

At present we are only just beginning to breathe after the bustle of getting new beds and borders and paths made in time for this summer. The eleven beds round the sun-dial are filled with roses, but I see already that I have made mistakes with some. As I have not a living soul with whom to hold communion on this or indeed on any matter, my only way of learning is by making mistakes. All eleven were to have been carpeted with purple pansies, but finding that I had not enough and that nobody had any to sell me, only six have got their pansies, the others being sown with dwarf mignonette. . . .

How I long for the day when the tea-roses open their buds! Never did I look forward so intensely to anything; and every day I go the rounds, admiring what the dear little things have achieved in the twenty-four hours in the way of new leaf or increase of lovely red shoot.

The hollyhocks and lilies (now flourishing) are still under the south windows in a narrow border on the top of a grass slope, at the foot of which I have sown two long borders of sweet peas facing the rose beds, so that my roses may have something almost as sweet as themselves to look at until the autumn, when everything is to make place for more tea-roses. The path leading away from this semicircle down the garden is bordered with China roses, white and pink, with here and there a Persian Yellow. I wish now I had put tea-roses there, and I have misgivings as to the effect of the Persian Yellows among the Chinas, for the Chinas are such wee little baby things, and the Persian Yellows look as though they intended to be big bushes. . . .

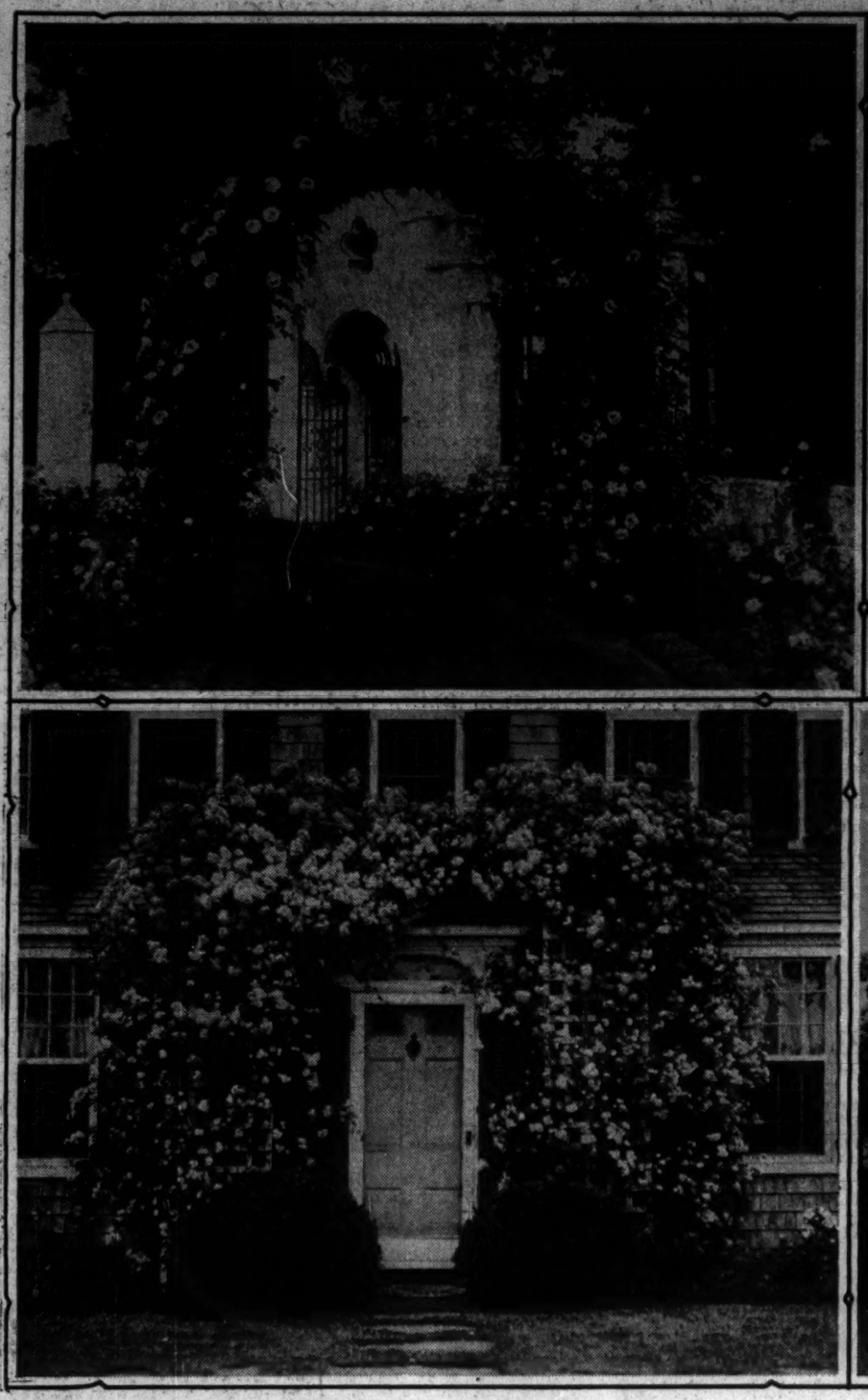
It was no doubt because I was so ignorant that I rushed in where Teutonic angels fear to tread and made my tea-roses face a northern winter; but they did face it under fir branches and not one has suffered, and they are looking today as happy and as determined to enjoy themselves as any roses, I am sure, in Europe.—From "Elizabeth and Her German Garden." (New York: Macmillan).

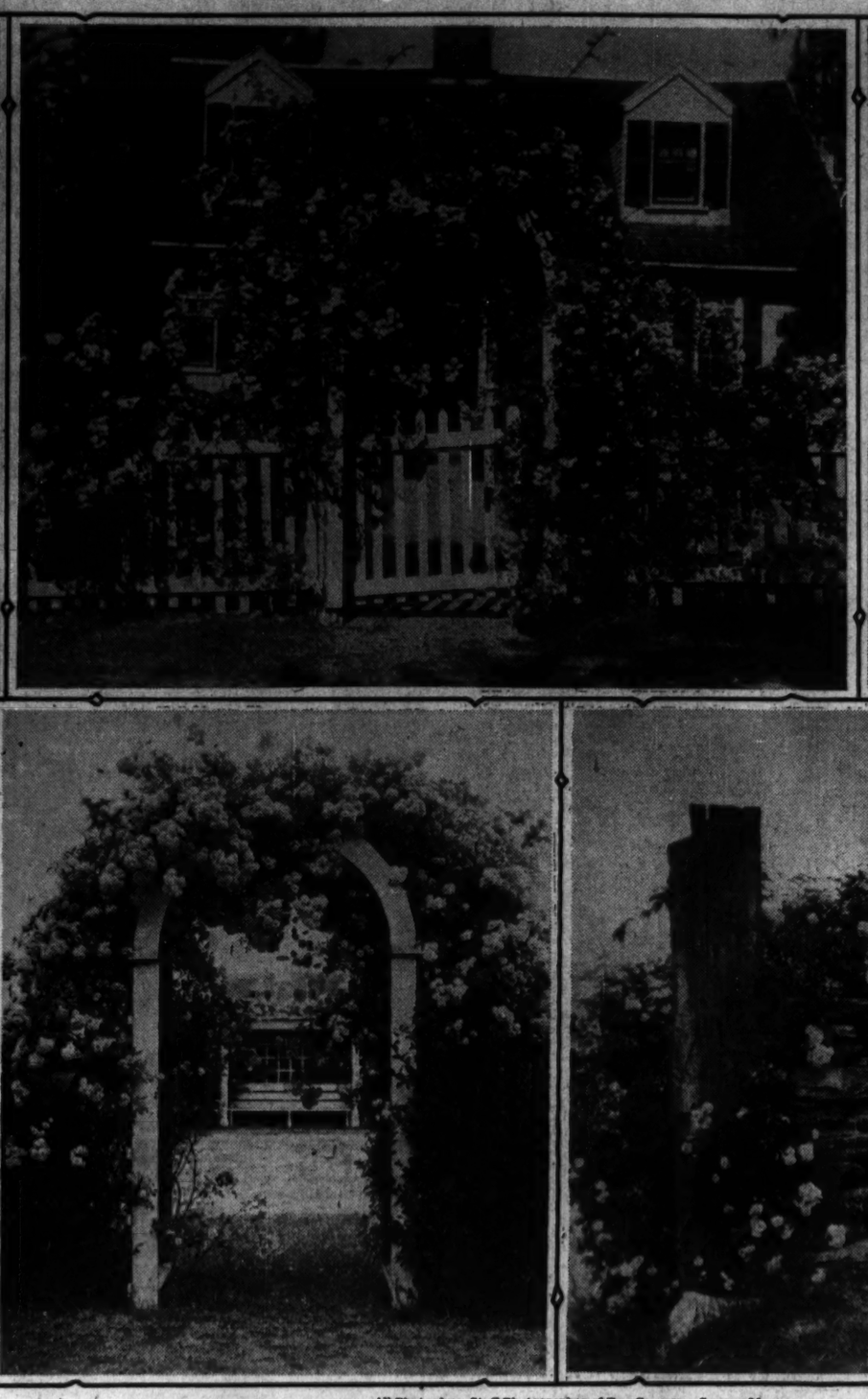
Limp Leather Pocket Editions
of
SCIENCE and HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
By MARY BAKER EDDY
Price $5.00 a Copy
are now supplied without extra charge with the
Comprehensive Index
to Marginal Headings
in convenient supplement form. The Index fits snugly inside the back cover of the black and blue pocket editions, and may be used as conveniently with any other edition of the Textbook. The Index is not sold separately.

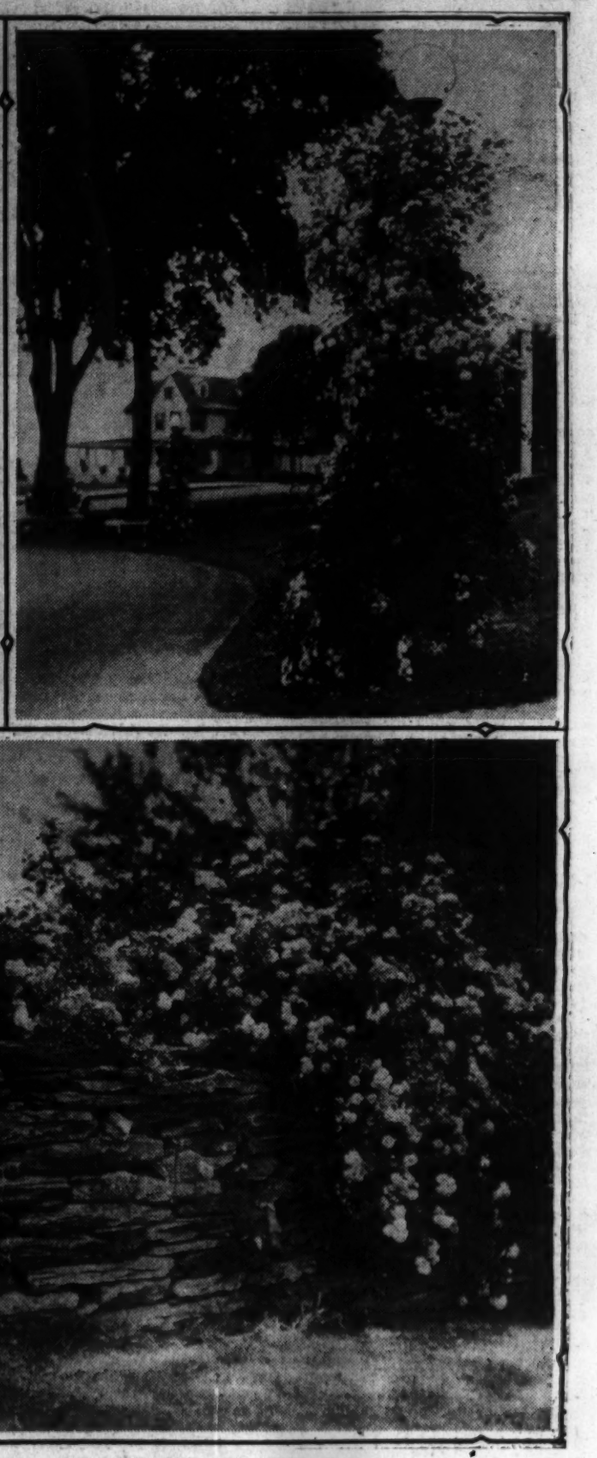
Pocket editions of Science and Health with supplemental Index are now on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms, or may be procured directly from the Publishers.

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth St., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Home Building and Gardening







All Photos by a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ENGLAND IS A-BLOOM WITH ROSES

The Three Upper Views Were Taken Respectively in Franklin Park, Boston, in Marshfield, Mass., and in New London, Conn. Of the Three Lower Views the First Two Are Scenes on Cape Cod and the Third, at the Right, in Newport, R. I.

While the first scene, at upper left, is in Franklin Park, Boston, it gives an idea how beautifully climbing roses show up against a background of stucco such as one associates with the California style. This mission gate seems a perfect setting for the arch covered with a Mary Wallace Rose. And a Cape Cod house, such as is shown in upper center, always seems to call for climbing roses. To enter its dooryard garden through a rose-arched picket gate makes it seem like a home in some dream-picture. Seen at upper right is a crimson rambler trained upon a lamp-post. Another is a few feet further up the drive.

The rose-covered doorway is always charming, especially as entrance to an old-fashioned house. This one at lower left shows how rose vines should be given a chance to look as if they grew of their own free will, the border of planting along the base of the house enabling the roses to come flowering out of a green setting in a lovely, spontaneous way. The picture at lower center is the entrance to a tennis court. The tennis court can be made to blend with the garden if its smooth efficiency is softened by an enclosed lattice or hedge; and nothing is more effective to balance the rose-covered spectator seat than a rose-covered arched entrance. The remaining view may be matched in any part of New England at this season. Gray stone walls are seen everywhere, covered with a cascade of pink roses, a sight of breath-taking loveliness as one drives along highways and byroads.

Arranging Bowls of Flowers

With Attention to Line and Balance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS season of the year, as our gardens begin to yield rich rewards of flowers, we all become would-be artists in flower arrangement. Whether a large bouquet for church or club, or a small one tucked into the guest room to welcome a friend for the week-end or sent up on the breakfast tray, a charming arrangement of flowers can bear a precious message of gratitude and joy.

One experiences a feeling of abundance if one has a shelf on which is a collection of flower containers of many kinds. Personally, as to colored vases, I myself prefer the dull, soft tones, for seldom does a bouquet wish to divide attention with the color of a vase. I have, it is true, contrasted anthemis tinctoria or golden marguerite, with a blue pottery vase, and sometimes a blue bowl of brilliant zinnias is effective. In general, however, I flit an appraising eye along my shelf seeking not color but contour. Shape is the important thing in a vase. The most color in the richer shades I will accept is butter yellow, copper, and deep green (very nice with gray-green foliage and white flowers or with autumn leaves). The pastel shades are another matter, and of course the mixed delicate colors such as are found in Japanese vases or Sevres. Black, eggshell, clair de lune (moonlight blue), the deep shades, and pewter are likely to be most satisfying, providing the shape is lovely. The main consideration is shape.

Ginger Jars and Sugar Bowls

And if one really enjoys arranging flowers, and having delightful bouquets in various rooms in the house, one can collect containers throughout the year, and for a mere song. One of my favorites is a Chinese ginger jar, the dull gray, squatty kind, with a lacing of wicker on it. Honey pots and marmalade pots, the former a charming shape and of butter-yellow, the latter straight rough pottery cylinders in a perfect gray, frequently are just the thing. Rectangular containers offer fresh arrangements and are found at many five-and-tens. Small pitchers, wide bowls (with holders in them) and crackle glass serving dishes or sugar bowls are useful additions to the "vase shelf." This whole business of containers when there is an abundance from which to choose and when they are kept on a special shelf, can lend to flower arrangement a spirit of adventure.

Learning From the Japanese

Much is said about the Japanese art of flower arrangement, and articles are written to expound it. Personally, while I feel decidedly that we do well to learn from the Japanese their fundamental points and improve our own arrangement thereby, we do well also to express the abundant loveliness of our gardens in ways that are natural to us. A slavish imitation of another's method or art may be a genuine compliment but it certainly is not a contribution to art itself. A Japanesy effect may be the very thing for a certain spot in the living room or upper hall. Again it may be a most self-conscious doings.

From the Japanese we can learn this: Study to note and appreciate the design of a flower on its stem, taken in harmony with its leaves. Learn to enjoy its natural curves, its texture of stem and leaf, its degree of formality or informality. When using it in a bouquet, seek to give these things expression as far as they can be adjusted to your scheme of grouping. This sort of appreciation of the individual flower is back of the Japanese manner of using an odd number of sprays, of dealing with the stem and flower as design done in line. In a truly Japanese arrangement the lines of the banquet must be definite. The massed effect we of the western world enjoy does not strike a spark of enthusiasm in the Japanese. From the land of the cherry blossom and Fujiyama we can learn therefore that flowers are loveliest when considered in relation to their stems and leaves, that the number (always an odd number) should be governed by the size and shape of the vase. As a matter of fact, we can all achieve better effects if we teach ourselves to use fewer sprays of flowers than we at first may think we need.

For instance, try three gladiolus in a glass vase—glass because the line of the gladiolus is a beautiful one, and should be seen. Include the swordlike leaves, for they carry out this tall slender line.

Balance but Not Symmetry

Try seeking balance but avoiding symmetry. This is another point to be learned from the Japanese. For example don't be afraid of a spray sticking way out at the side. But to balance it have one reach upward on the other side—not outward.

Of course many groups of flowers do not lend themselves to this emphasis on line and many vases call insistently for other effects. It is, however, always well to pay more attention to line and foliage than we of the western world are likely to, even when color is logically the chief medium of expression in our bouquet. Personally I particularly enjoy both seeing and arranging mixed bouquets of summer garden flowers. A gay and delicate riot of color, with accents of, say, blue, is a charming bit of the garden in one's home. Of course one may like only one or two bouquets like this, with elsewhere perhaps something as chaste and moonlighty as white geraniums in a white or ivory-white vase—the leaves and stems contributing their fascinating shapes, texture and design. One of the most exquisite flower arrangements I ever achieved was a handful of mixed-colored pompon zinnias spready in a black bowl. Another was a pale pink pottery vase with long summer grasses in it, their plumes accented by a very few harebells and some pink cornflowers. Such an arrangement needs plenty of space, as if the breeze could blow through it.

Little Old Bean Pot

If you are fond of the wonderful blue of roadside chicory as I am, pick one, or else three or five sprays and let them spread widely in a ginger jar. And speaking of homely containers, again, there is nothing more winning than the little old brown bean pot with, well, a loose bunch of gay nasturtiums in it — but don't omit their beautiful circular leaves of cool green.

All of these are simple ideas, of course—and deliberately so. Much of the fun of flower arrangement is its spontaneity. Study the individualtiy of each kind of flower, letting it contribute this to the harmony of line and color. Remember the beauty of restraint and the exquisiteness of simplicity, the delight of informal flowers and containers, and how more formal flowers need to express their formal character,—then go ahead and thoroughly enjoy arranging them. Experiment. That is half the fun. Stand off and take a look. Change it and look again. Try new combinations. And try fresh locations in the house. You will enjoy it all. And so will those who share the beauty of the results.

M. J. T.

Hobbies and Hints

Garden Notebook as a Time Saver

Tacoma, Wash.

Dear Garden Friends:

Being very much of an amateur gardener, but an enthusiastic one, and having only a small amount of time to devote to caring for a garden, I have found it a help and a time saver to keep garden notebooks. Friends have given me most of my plants and it seemed a lack of gratitude not to remember the names of the plants thus given, so I enter them in one of my two garden notebooks. In the one I call "My Garden Book" I enter the name of the giver, the plant, where and when planted, and any other helpful notes. Not having learned garden lore from seed catalogues, I always ask the name if I am in doubt; and one friend who is a most successful gardener always attaches to her gift plants a slip of paper bearing the names with which they were botanically christened and also the ones common usage has given them.

Flowers grow easily in this locality and there are many that require little care, such as pinks, Shasta daisies, phlox, calendulas, lemon lilies, sweet peas, bluebells, and roses, besides many others. The children do some weeding and planting and the hour or two that can be spared now and then from other tasks for the garden give pleasure and recreation.

My garden is never a burden. It does not contain many choice varieties or exhibition blossoms but has always some flowers blooming from February until December, enough to give cheer and color to the yard, to pick for friends, and to put in the house. The kindness expressed in the giving of the plants and the gratitude the flowers show for the little care given them give me a happy feeling when I am working among them.

In my other notebook I place clippings from the Monitor Garden Page which I glance at from time to time for enjoyment or helpful suggestions. The gardens which bloom from this page also give cheer and fragrance.

(Mrs.) K. W. K.

* * *

Poinsettias in California

South Pasadena, Calif.

Dear Garden Friends:

The growing of shrubs and flowers is one of my most enjoyable occupations and it gives me much pleasure to read the Hobby letters.

I am deeply fond of roses. My favorites are the rose-trees. They are budded on wild stock, making them exceptionally vigorous, and they bloom profusely on very long stems. I grow several of one kind, so that my bouquets are more gorgeous in color. While I have grown bush roses, I much prefer the rose trees.

The poinsettia is the most satisfactory plant of any in my garden. It produces a shade of red that makes it surpass all other flowers at the Christmas season.

February is the month to cut the old stock quite far back to allow the new branches to form. For new plants the branches that have been cut off are cut in about two- or three-foot lengths and simply stuck in the ground. I try to select a south or west front location in a sunny exposure and have the soil well fertilized. A row of "sticks" is not a thing of beauty, but have patience, in a very short time they will start to bud.

I had an old variety, so last year I took them all up and planted an exceptionally lovely specimen, a deep double red, very large and occasionally three lovely blooms on a stem. At present, I have 24.

The poinsettias are scale- or insect-proof. I have never seen anything at all on them.

I am sure they can be grown most anywhere. If the weather does not permit growth in the ground, plant in large containers and then transplant outdoors in the spring, or I would suggest leaving them in the containers.

All summer the foliage is beautiful, large green leaves and then the gorgeous red blossoms.

When cutting the flowers, always put the stems in hot water.

(Mrs.) E. M. M.

* * *

Rock Gardens in Continuous Bloom

Denver, Colo.

Dear Friends:

I have enjoyed the Garden Page in the Monitor very much as I, too, am a great lover of flowers, shrubs, and trees, and I want to share my hobby with others.

We have only a small place and a good part of it is in lawn. All around the edge I have flowers and shrubs—flowers blooming from very early spring till late fall. In this border I have over a hundred different kinds of perennials and a number of annuals. I love them all but I think my greatest hobby is that of the small-growing rock garden flowers. I have two small rock gardens, one on the north side of the house which only gets the early morning and late afternoon sun and one in the back yard which gets more sun.

One of my rock gardens is on the north side covering a space about four feet wide and 40 feet long. This is edged with pretty rocks of different shapes and sizes. In this garden I have large and small ferns, the large ones planted next to the house and the small ones among the flowers. The flowers are primroses, grape hyacinths, forget-me-not, lily of the valley and columbine. These are all arranged in clusters of colors that blend well together with the ferns in between. The primroses are cream, yellow, orange, pink, red and bronze, several different shades of each. There are also lily of the valley, blue forget-me-nots, blue and white grape hyacinths and blue, white, yellow, pink and lavender columbine. It gives me great pleasure when the first warm days of spring come to watch these plants grow.

The little rock garden in the back yard gets more sun. This is a space about 15 by 20 feet in a rather triangular shape, with rocks for a border and a bird bath in the center, which my little son and I made of small rocks and sand and cement. This bird bath is about 2½ feet tall, with pretty rocks laid about the base, with sedum and the old-fashioned hen and chickens growing in between the rocks. In the back is a small cedar tree, and between the bird bath and the cedar tree are some red yarrow and yellow buttercups, then some pink, red, white and blue columbine. Near the bird bath and in front are yellow and white Iceland poppies, a bed of purple Jersey gems, and yellow and white violas and blue and white grape hyacinths, also some cream primroses. Off to one side is a white perennial pea which grows up over the top of a clothesline post and measures about four feet across. It is loaded with beautiful white flowers until late fall if the seed pods are kept picked. The Jersey gems and violas also bloom from early spring till late fall, which makes this little garden a very beautiful spot to look at. (Mrs.) L. M. S.

A Corduroy Path

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The new home (a farmhouse) was satisfactory in every way except one. From the side door to the drive, a distance of about 50 feet, the path was either dusty or soggy, according to the weather. She must try to make it better for walking. But with what? She didn't know yet. Perhaps there was something on the place she could use. And there was, as she discovered a few days later.

Two good-sized walnut trees had been cut down, and the boys, with a two-handed saw, were starting to divide them into sections. As she stood, for a moment, watching their rhythmic movements, a log fell, tumbled here and there over some of the others, and then in the odd way such things occasionally happen, remained standing on one end. The fine markings of the wood showed clearly against the surrounding green, and as she admired them, suddenly, it occurred to her what could be done with that path. Wooden roads ("corduroys," they had been called) had been familiar enough in earlier days. Why not have one now, in miniature, in place of that untidy stretch through the garden? The old-time method of making such roads had been to lay one log after the other as close as they would go, but she would do differently — she would use the smooth ends of the wood, rather than the bark-covered trunks.

Eager to put her plan into action, she hurried to find a measuring rod. Just how deep would the logs have to be for her purpose? Two feet? That would mean quite a bit of digging to get them into place. How would half that depth be? Hardly enough. They might wabble when stepped upon. She finally told the boys to cut both tree trunks and all of the larger branches into pieces 18 inches long. "And bring them over to the house," she added. "We're going to have a new kind of garden path."

The next step was to make the path ready for them—have it spaded into a shallow trench. This trench was just deep enough to accommodate the wooden "paving stones" and a layer of cinders. While this was being done, the pieces of wood, as a preservative measure, were being treated to a coat of creosote.

Then came the more lengthy task of anchoring each piece into the cinder foundation, packing it tightly around with earth, and jamming another as near to it as the contours of each would permit. Both large and small "ends" were used as the spaces demanded, and when they were all embedded, the result was a solid, serviceable path. And decorative, too. For the irregular sizes and shapes of the "pieces" fitted together as in an old-fashioned "crazy" quilt made quite an attractive pattern.

NO MORE ANTS

Ants carry Antrol Syrup to the nest for food — destroying the whole ant family — the only sure way! Safe, quick, sure, easy, economical. Proved in a million homes. NEW LOW PRICES now at drug, seed, hardware stores. Write —

Antrol Dept. 55, 681 Imperial St., Los Angeles, for free booklet on pest control.

ANTROL

Charles A. Bassett
BUILDER

We endeavor to apply conscientious study, careful planning and correct thinking to every building problem.

Correspondence Invited

6 BEACON STREET, BOSTON
LAF. 1011

Complete the Picture

with Cyclone Fence

Cyclone Fence is an integral part of the home picture. It prevents trespassing, keeps children off the streets, and adds value to the property.

It is made of durable copper bearing steel, heavily galvanized. Installed by trained men anywhere in New England. Write or phone for estimates without obligation.

Security Fence Co.
22 Kent St., Somerville, Mass.
Phone Somerset 3900

QUALITY BULBS

Our 1933 Fall Catalog of Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocus and many other Miscellaneous Bulbs is now ready and may be had free on application. prices are quoted in U. S. currency. All orders are delivered Carriage and Duty free to destination.
P. de JAGER & SONS, Flower-Bulb Specialists, HEILOO (HOLLAND)
North American Office: 616 Harbour Commission Building, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
Opportunities for Local Agents. Apply for Terms.

MAXWELL M. HART, LTD.
LANDSCAPE CRAFTSMEN

Designers and Constructors of:—

ORNAMENTAL GARDENS, Tennis Courts (Grass and Hard), Bowling Greens, Lawns, Golf Courses and all Landscape and Sports features; Turf, Grass Seeds, Fertilisers, Sand and Implements supplied at keenest rates.

Sites inspected and reported on by arrangement. Plans, specifications and estimates submitted. Illustrated brochures on request.

Regd. Offices, 142, Buchanan Street, Glasgow
Midlands Office, Chronicle Buildings, Manchester
Southern Office, 39, Victoria Street, London, S. W. 1

Caribbean Trade Expansion Traced To Outside Money

Seminar Speaker Disputes Rumor of Loans Pressed on Governments

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 11—Capital resources, public loans, and defaults in the Caribbean area of Latin America were discussed by Dr. Clarence A. Jones, Clark University, Worcester, Mass., lecturing here yesterday before the Second Annual Seminar-Conference, George Washington University.

In the important Caribbean territory, including Cuba, Puerto Rico, Central America and Mexico, capital, according to Dr. Jones, was the principal cause for the great economic expansion in that section since 1900. And because of this expansion a higher standard of living had come to pass among the upper classes, although lower groups had not risen much above their former level.

Military Pressure Denied

This capital, or at least public loans, Dr. Jones explained, had given rise to the rumor of extortionate rate charges, the pressing of loans upon weak governments, and the collections of the same through military force. That rates were high, Dr. Jones agreed, but he did not consider them out of proportion to the risks entailed. That loans were forced upon weak governments he did not believe. And that obligations were collected through military pressure he branded "baseless rumors."

So far as defaults were concerned, Dr. Jones admitted that there had been a lapse in the payment on external obligations for some 40 per cent of the time. He suggested, however, that critics should take under consideration conditions prevailing when the money was borrowed, lack of governmental stability, and the general all-round improvement since 1908.

Funds Kept Abroad

Liquid capital, he pointed out, in most sections of the Caribbean area, is small. He might have added that many Latin Americans there kept their idle funds in New York and Canadian banks. He may have had this in mind when he said that "people in general do not favor investments in manufacturing concerns and public enterprises (of the South.)" Good proof, incidentally, it was inferred, that if local capital had to be depended upon, the national economic progress would be inactive.

Because of the absence of local capital, Dr. Jones reasoned that government officials favored foreign loans, although certain national groups considered them a means for exploiting fellow-countrymen. However, he maintained that if American capital, to the extent of some $5,000,000,000, had not entered the Caribbean countries, they, today, would not hold their position in world trade. He predicted that even a greater sum would go there before latent possibilities became exhausted.

Nile Irrigation Plan Of 2,000,000 Acres

(Continued from Page 1)

of America for the construction of the dam.

Fifteen years is the earliest date for the Tana dam to come into operation. At a recent conference of Egyptian, Abyssinian and Sudan delegates it was agreed to examine an alternative scheme for raising the sides of Laka Tana instead of deepening its bed as had been proposed. A further meeting is to be held in the winter of 1935-36.

The water will benefit the Sudan as well as Egypt, but it is proposed that the latter shall in the first instance supply the funds and that the Sudan shall afterwards refund to Egypt a sum proportionate to the actual share of water it receives. As an inducement to Abyssinia, it is planned to build a metaled road from Lake Tana to Addis Abbeba, the capital, and also to lay a road over the as yet impassable miles from Lake Tana to the Sudan.

The volume of water that could be impounded has been put at 2,400,000,000 cubic feet—nearly as much as was contained by the Assouan dam before its height was raised.

The final stage of the plan lies in the upper reaches of the White Nile, far beyond the territory over which Egypt has any influence or control. Issuing from Lake Albert in Uganda, 1400 miles above Khartum, the river forces its way through 300 miles of sudd—a mass of floating vegetation which disperses the current and causes an immense wastage of water in swamps and through evaporation under a tropical sun.

A dam at Pakwach, the northern exit from Lake Albert, will govern the flow from the lake. It will also be necessary either to cut—and maintain—a passage through the sudd or to by-pass the obstacle by a canal, 150 miles long, from the Nile to the Sobat, a tributary of the White Nile.

An attempt has been made to survey the sudd from the air in the hope of locating a main channel which could be cleared. But the mosaic photographs have only imperfectly achieved this object. The canal to the Sobat does not appear to involve very serious engineering problems and might make possible the drainage of the vast marshes of the sudd region.

The scheme will not be embarked upon until the Lake Tana works are complete.

If 40,000 acres of land are annually prepared for cultivation, the supply of water from Assuan, Gebel Aulia and Lake Tana will be absorbed in about 25 years. Further land for the output of Lake Albert must be discovered.

Already, drainage works in the coastal districts are reclaiming large tracts of swamp. Three electrical stations have been erected, with a series of minor installations, and the Nubaria Canal on the edge of the western desert will irrigate an uncertain acreage when it is completed.

When all the other irrigable land has been occupied, the Egyptian Government still has a final card up its sleeve. If the water from Lake Albert cannot all be used in the delta, the Government can siphon the surplus under the Suez Canal and set about the redemption of the old sand-buried Pelusiac region in Western Sinai.

Business Increase Called 'Speculative'

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor said yesterday in its monthly business survey that industrial activity has made a spectacular increase in the last three months, but when the figures are analyzed it is clear that much of the present feverish activity is speculative."

The federation said wholesalers and retailers, anticipating price rises under the Roosevelt emergency legislation, were "buying against the future; stores are stocking up their empty shelves; plants are ordering raw materials sometimes as far ahead as the first of next year, and are laying in supplies of steel for repairs." It added that consumers likewise were preparing for price increases, with the automotive and building industries making large gains in output as a result of the consumer buying.

"These gains," the federation said, "have far outstripped buying power. Workers' income increased only 7 per cent from March to May, while factory production increased 35.6 per cent. Production in many of the consumer industries is at 1929 levels, but workers' buying power is still 56.7 per cent below 1929."

Income Tax Drive Waged in Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 11—The income tax bill drive is being pushed in one of the most intense campaigns ever turned loose in this State. In north Alabama the campaigners are attempting to swing the section over to their side when the votes are cast July 18.

Less than 10 months ago the north Alabama section voted on the tax measure and, counting that portion of the State north of Pickens, Tuscaloosa, Shelby, Talladega and Cleburne Counties as north Alabama, the vote was 74,889 against the amendment and 21,998 for it. This vote was cast in 22 counties of the State and was in the ratio of 3½ to 1 against it, whereas the State-wide ratio of defeat was practically 2 to 1.

Strategists of the income tax people figure that when the citizens voted on the tax the last time they did so four days after it was submitted, and there was no time for speakers to get in the field. Now there has been another session of the Legislature and a campaign has been under way for more than two months.

More British Back to Work

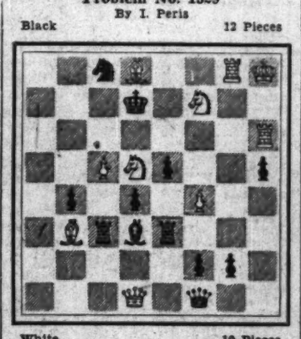
LONDON, July 11 (AP)—The British unemployment figures issued yesterday show 144,771 fewer unemployed on June 26 than a month before, and 309,235 fewer than a year ago at that time.

Chess

By FREDERICK R. CHEVALIER

Problem No. 1529
By I. Peris

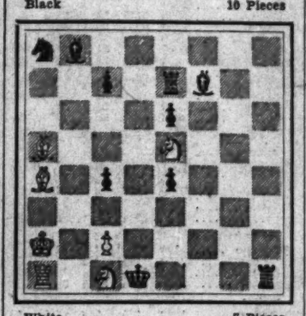
Black 12 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Els Escacs a Catalünya, 1932)

Problem No. 1530
By S. S. Lewmann

Black 10 Pieces



White 7 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(First prize, Magasinet, 1932)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1527. Q-R7

No. 1528. 1. K-B6 threat
2. Kt-B3ch
1. ——— K-K5
2. Q-B3ch
1. ——— B-R7
2. Kt-Q7ch
1. ——— R(R3)xP

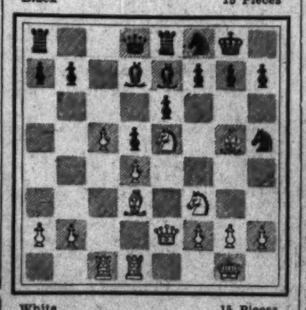
End-Game No. 155. White wins: 1 KtxP, PxKt; 2 QxKPch, K-R; 3 Q-K7, Q-Kt; 4 RxPch, QxR; 5 QxRch, Kt-B; 6 QxKtch, and wins.

End-Games

White's effective combination, in the position below, arose in a game between Dr. Bos and A. Levachev from the third correspondence championship of France, 1932.

End-Game No. 156

Black 15 Pieces



White 15 Pieces
White to play and win

Dr. Tartakower, who played for Poland in the recent Folkestone team tournament, was responsible for one of the rare defeats of Dr. Alekhine, world's champion, who represented France. This is Tartakower's first victory over Alekhine, who found the former's accurate defense an effective counter-attack.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Alekhine White	Tartakower Black	Alekhine White	Tartakower Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	32 P-Q6	R-B4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	33 R-Q4	B-Q4
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	34 KR-Q	BxKt
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	35 RxB	Kt-K6
5 P-K3	P-KR3	36 RxR	KtxR
6 B-R4	Castles	37 R-B6	Kt-B6
7 Kt-B3	P-QKt3	38 B-B2	Kt-Kt3ch
8 Q-B2(a)	B-Kt2	39 K-B2	Kt-Q5
9 R-Q	QKt-Q2	40 R-B4	RxP
10 PxP	PxP(b)	41 P-Kt4	K-Kt2
11 B-Q3	Kt-R4	42 PxP	PxP
12 B-Kt3	P-QB4	43 RxP(i)	PxB
13 B-B5	P-B5	44 K-K3	Kt-B3
14 Q-R4	QKt-B3	45 KxP	K-B3
15 Kt-K5	P-Kt3	46 P-Kt4	K-K3
16 B-Kt	P-R3	47 R-B5	K-Q2
17 Q-B2	P-QKt4	48 P-Kt5	PxP
18 Castles(c)	P-Kt5	49 PxP	R-Q5ch
19 Kt-K2	Q-K	50 K-K3	R-R5
20 Kt-B4	KtxB	51 R-R5	R-R7
21 RPxKt	Q-Q3	52 P-Kt6	RxP
22 KR-K	QR-B(d)	53 R-Kt5	R-QKt7
23 P-K4(e)	PxP(f)	54 P-Kt7	RxPch
24 KtxQBP	BxKt	55 K-B2	Kt-K2
25 PxB	Q-K3(g)	56 R-Q5ch	K-K3(j)
26 P-QKt3	Q-Kt5	57 R-Q8	K-B2
27 Q-Q2	Q-R5	58 R-Q7	KxP
28 Q-K3(h)	Kt-Kt5	59 RxKtch	K-B3
29 Q-Kt3	QxQ		and won
30 PxQ	P-B4		in a few
31 P-Q5	KR-Q		moves.

(a) The position has transposed into col. 49, p. 133, Modern Chess Openings, apparently one of Tartakower's innumerable favorite variations, when 8 B-Q3 is played. If 8 PxP, Tartakower recommends 8 . . . KtxP, and if 9 BxB, KtxB, or 9 B-Kt3, B-Kt2; 10 B-Q3, P-QB4.

(b) 10 . . . KtxP is playable enough, but doesn't fit in as well with P-QB4.

(c) The promising sacrifice 18 KtxKtP fails after 18 . . . PxKt; 19 QxPch, Kt-Kt2; 20 QxP, Kt-K5, with no obvious way of forcing matters.

(d) Not 21 . . . BxKt; 22 PxB, QxP; 23 KtxKtP, PxKt; 24 QxPch, K-R; 25 QxPch, K-Kt; 26 Q-Kt6ch, K-R; 27 R-Q4!!

(e) A critical move which turns out badly. White should content himself with more or less defensive moves, perhaps preparing for P-K4 with P-KB3 later. In any event Black will have the initiative, greater mobility, and a position with lots of play from his side of the board.

(f) After 22 . . . KtxP; 23 P-B3, BxKt; 24 PxB, KtxP; 25 KtxQP, BxKt; 26 RxB, White would have excellent chances of winning one of Black's now exposed Q side pawns.

(g) The Q maneuvers give Black the attack and a superior ending.

(h) Not sufficient! Nor is 28 P-Kt3, Q-R6; 29 Kt-K3 (29 Kt-Q6, P-K6!), Kt-Kt5; and if 30 KtxKt, P-K6; 31 PxP, Q-R8ch; K-B2, Q-Kt7 mate; nor 28 Kt-Q6, Kt-Kt5; 29 KtxB, Q-R7ch; 30 K-B, Q-R8ch; 31 K-K2, QxP; 32 R-KB, P-K6! White's only possibility of defense lies in 28 Kt-Kt5.

(i) A desperate attempt to save a lost ending. Actually it makes Black's task much easier.

(j) After 57 . . . K-K; 58 R-K5, K-B2; 59 RxKtch, K-Kt, Black should also win.

Here is another notable defeat from the Folkestone tournament. Mikenas of Lithuania wins from Flohr of Czechoslovakia, who, by the way, was responsible for Kashdan's only loss.

Caro-Kann Defense

Mikenas White	Flohr Black	Mikenas White	Flohr Black
1 P-K4	P-QB3	11 Q-K2	KtxBch
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	12 QxKt	Castles(c)
3 PxP	PxP	13 P-QKt3!	P-K3
4 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	14 PxBP	PxP
5 Kt-QB3	Kt-B3	15 B-B4	P-Q5
6 Kt-B3	B-Kt5	16 Kt-Kt5	B-B4
7 B-K2(a)	PxP(b)	17 QR-Kt	Q-B3
8 P-Q5	BxKt	18 Q-KR3ch	Q-Q2
9 BxB	Kt-K4	19 KtxRPch	BxKt
10 Castles	Q-Q2	20 Q-R3	Resigns(d)

(a) Alekhine-Winter, London, 1932, continued 7 PxP, KKtxP; 8 B-QKt5, when instead of the risky Q-R4, Alekhine recommends R-QB, leaving White with only a slight advantage.

(b) Probably White was prepared for this. Now White's QP, in conjunction with the open K file, becomes very strong. More solid appears 7 . . . P-K3, and if 8 P-B5, Kt-K5.

(c) Black has hardly time to castle KR, for after 13 . . . P-KKt3; 13 R-K, B-Kt2; 14 Q-K2, R-QB; 15 B-B4, followed by QR-Q, with terrific pressure in the center. Relatively better than the text, however, is 12 . . . R-Q; when instead of 13 R-Q, P-QKt4, which is not unfavorable for Black, 13 P-Qd!?! and after PxP; 14 R-Kch, B-K2; 15 Q-K2, P-Q4; 16 B-Kt5, K-B; 17 QR-Q, with Black still in difficulties.

(d) If 20 . . . P-QKt3, or 4; 21 RxP! Black has no good defense to 21 QxB, and attendant threats.

Hotels, Resorts, Travel

Ohio

A hotel that provides women to serve women traveling alone . . . that remembers your favorite room and saves it for you, and your favorite dish and cooks it for you . . . that surrounds you in dining rooms and lobby with fresh flowers . . . that is the first choice of the people of its city for entertaining . . . that arranges special menus for children, automobile trips for sightseers, appointments for business men . . . a hotel that delights in doing such little extras must be a pleasant hotel at which to stay. Some hundreds of men and women travelers think so . . . they would not think of staying anywhere in Cleveland except at

HOTEL CLEVELAND

Chicago

When you come to CHICAGO we want you to come to THE STEVENS

THE LARGEST HOTEL IN THE WORLD

THE FINEST HOTEL IN CHICAGO

3000 Outside Rooms with Bath

Many as low as $3.00 per day

The Stevens is the nearest first class hotel to the World's Fair Grounds.

Overlooking Lake Michigan

WE WILL DO OUR BEST TO MAKE YOU COMFORTABLE, CONTENTED AND WELL SERVED

Travel

ASK YOUR TRAVEL AGENT about Pleasure-Planned Trips to BERMUDA

Your travel agent knows! Let him explain the famous Furness "pleasure-plan"—on this great new liner that provides a private bath with every room. Designed for the Bermuda voyage, with a $250,000 night club center, great tiled pool, stage, ship-to-shore phone! Every sailing direct to the dock at Hamilton.

Current Sailings

July 15, 22, 29, Aug. 2, 5, and regularly thereafter

Apply local agent or Furness Bermuda Line, 10 State Street, Boston.

QUEEN of BERMUDA 22,480 Gross Tons

QUEEN of BERMUDA 22,480 Gross Tons

$60 up ROUND TRIP

2 CRUISES OVER LABOR DAY

QUEEN of BERMUDA 5 Days—Aug. 31 to Sept. 5

MONARCH of BERMUDA 4 Days—Sept. 1 to Sept. 5

FURNESS *Leads the way to* BERMUDA

Hungary

BUDAPEST

HOTEL ST. GELLÉRT

River and hillside situation. Strictly First-class Municipal Hotel with moderate Prices. In direct connection with the renowned St. Gellért Thermal Baths and open-air Swimming-pool with artificial waves.

France

PARIS, FRANCE

CHATEAU FRONTENAC

54, rue Pierre Charron (Champs Elysées)

High class with Moderate Prices

TOURS, FRANCE

Hotel de l'Univers

Completely up-to-date. 180 rooms. Bath-rooms. Suite. TOURANGELLE ROOMS. Renowned cooking — Garden — Garage — Tennis—Golf.

Telegraphic address: Universotel-Tours. R. DUTRON, Manager

London

Every advantage of a palatial and historic Country Mansion within half an hour of London

Oatlands Park

WEYBRIDGE, SURREY Hotel

In a charming and extensive private Estate this luxurious Hotel offers the highest standard of accommodation and service together with the amenities and special attractions which only a country house can give.

150 Bedrooms with hot and cold running water and telephones; numerous private suites; palatial reception rooms; central heating; private golf course, tennis, squash rackets, badminton, etc.

Inclusive weekly terms from 4½ gns.

Telephone: Weybridge 1190 Telegrams: Oatlands, Weybridge

VISITORS TO LONDON will find at the

Hotel Rubens

Buckingham Palace Road (facing Palace)

Every comfort in refined surroundings at most moderate charges for ONE OF LONDON'S MOST SELECT HOTELS. Every bedroom hot and cold water, radiator and phone. Same management Hotel Rembrandt, South Kensington.

Hotel Belgravia

GROSVENOR GARDENS LONDON, S. W. 1

(Near Victoria Station)

250 rooms with hot and cold water, telephone, etc. SINGLE ROOMS from 8/6d DOUBLE from 15/. INCLUSIVE TERMS from 17/6d per day or £5.5 per week. Free Golf Phone Victoria 9840 (10 lines).

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, Hyde Park Corner, London.

In the centre of fashionable London, overlooking Hyde Park, close to Shopping Centres, Theatres, etc. Luxurious accommodation with every modern amenity and comfort. Faultless service, English cuisine. 140 bedrooms with running water and telephones. *Write for Brochure.* Bedroom, Bath and Breakfast from 10/6d. Inclusive Weekly Terms from 5 gns.

Telegrams: "Alexotel, Knights, London."

ONSLOW COURT HOTEL

Queen's Gate, S. Kensington, London, S.W.7.

In the select residential district, with direct access to all parts of London. 140 bedrooms, with running water and telephone. Electric lift. Central heating. Modern comfort, finest cuisine and perfect service. *Write for Brochure.* Inclusive weekly terms from 3½ gns.

England

Inclusive Motor Tours by Daimler Pullman

Dolomites, Italy, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Austria, Spain

LAMMIN TOURS

Organised and conducted by J. Lammin, recently manager of Dainlerways.

123 PALL MALL, LONDON, S. W. 1 Whitehall 1123

Tors Hotel

Lynmouth North Devon, England

Ideal position. 300 feet up. Facing sea and sun. Lovely grounds.

LORNA DOONE COUNTRY

VICTORIA & ALBERT HOTEL, TORQUAY

TORQUAY'S LEADING HOTEL

Hot and Cold Water, Sea Views. Famous for Food, Service, Comfort.

Private Bathroom Suites. *Write for Tariff*

LEE ABBEY HOTEL

LYNTON, DEVON

360 Acres Grounds

Perfect Coast Scenery

Private Golf Course Free Tennis

TEL. LYNTON 24

Germany

GERMANY

Visit THE QUEEN OF THE NORTH SEA

Westerland

Glorious Beach Strong Waves

Information and accommodation recommended in good hotels and pensions

H. Holmström, Westerland, Sylt

LEIPZIG

Hotel Der Kaiserhof

New Hampshire

Russell Cottages

WHITE MOUNTAINS KEARSARGE, N. H.

A small hotel accommodating 125 guests. Situated among mountains, brooks, woods and fields. Golf, tennis, swimming, horseback riding, lawn putting, orchestra. Spring water, farm products. Rates in keeping with the times.

Illustrated Booklet on Request

GEORGE W. RUSSELL, Prop.

UNIQUE PRIVILEGE FOR ADULTS

Our modernly equipped camp is open to adults from August 31st to September 16th. All land and water sports, trips to White Mountains, hiking, tennis, archery, golf, horseback riding, social activities. Cottages and bungalows with fireplaces. Reasonable rates. Write

HELEN E. ATWOOD, 74 Fenway, Boston, Mass.

Camp Adeawonda, Lake Ossipee, N. H.

Maine

One of Maine's Famous Hotels

Delightful New England Cooking

Quiet, Homelike Atmosphere

Hospitality Service

Golf—Motoring—Fishing

GARAGE

Bangor House

BANGOR, MAINE

NEWAGEN INN

ON THE MAINE COAST NEWAGEN, MAINE

300 wooded acres. Modern inn. Excellent cuisine. All sports. Cottages. Hot and cold sea water baths. RATES ADJUSTED TO THE TIMES. For booklet write

J. L. BROOKS, Newagen, Maine

Box 154

New York State

Hotel Syracuse

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

New Low Rates

Single from $2.50 | Double from $4.00

600 rooms with bath

FAY B. MARENESS, Manager

Scotland

The Cockburn Hotel

EDINBURGH

Comfortable First-Class non-licensed hotel. Ideal position for visitors to Edinburgh, overlooking Princes Street. Bedrooms with hot and cold running water. Elevator. Bedroom, Bath, Breakfast and Attendance from 8/6.

JAMES P. MACPHERSON, Managing Director

Telephone 239191

Switzerland

Hotel Mirabeau

MONTREUX-CLARENS

Harmonious in Every Respect

H. CANTIENI, Managing Proprietor

GENEVA

Its Residential Houses

LA RESIDENCE

NEW

THE EXCELSIOR

MODERN

Hotel de la Paix

GENEVA

on the Lake Facing Mont-Blanc

Centrally located, close to pier, near station. Latest comfort at moderate rates.

QUIET ROOMS FROM FRS. 6.-

PEOPLE WHO TRAVEL READ THE MONITOR

Washington

SEATTLE WASH.

CALHOUN HOTEL

The only large downtown hotel operating without a Beer License.

CLOSE TO ALL ACTIVITIES REASONABLE RATES

A respectable address for your family.

New HOTEL BERGONIAN Center of all activity

250 ROOMS — 250 BATHS

Home of the famous TERRACE DINING ROOM and JACK & JILL GRILL

4TH AVE. AT OLIVE WAY — SEATTLE

Kansas City

Kansas City, Missouri

HOTEL BELLERIVE

Armour and Warwick Boulevards

You Will Enjoy the Thoughtful Completeness of Its Service

Hotel Phillips

New, Richly Furnished

One Block to Shopping Center. Coffee Shop and Grill Room. Music. Dancing. Radio and Circulating Ice Water in Each Room.

Single Room $2.50 to $4.00

Double Room $4.00 to $6.00

Kansas City, Mo.

FOR THOSE WHO CARE

AMBASSADOR

APARTMENTS-SUITES-ROOMS

KANSAS CITY'S FINEST HOTEL

BROADWAY AT 36TH

Kansas

Conditioned and refrigerated air in Coffee Shop and Dining Rooms.

Hotel Jayhawk

TOPEKA—KANSAS

THE MOSBY HOTEL CO.

CHAS. MOSBY, Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

Washington, D. C.

WONDER HOTEL OF WASHINGTON

AMBASSADOR HOTEL

H&K

Dupont Circle

radio in every room

swimming — pool

handball court

FREE TO GUESTS

500 ROOMS FROM $2.00

Visiting Washington?

Since the fourth President before Lincoln, famous men's letters and books have mentioned the hospitality of

The WILLARD HOTEL

"The Residence of Presidents"

Washington, D. C.

H. P. Somerville, Man. Dir.

St. Louis, Mo.

HOTEL KINGS-WAY

in ST. LOUIS

On the very edge of magnificent Forest Park. Cool airy rooms, spacious lounges, sumptuous dining room, a Tavern Grill of atmosphere and charm. Rates reasonable.

WEST PINE AT KINGSHIGHWAY

Opposite Forest Park

(Under Schimmel Direction)

Los Angeles

MAYAN HOTEL

3049 W. Eighth St. In exclusive Ambassador section

$2 up

Special rates by week and month

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

California

ASILOMAR

Immediately Adjoining Seventeen Mile Drive on Monterey Peninsula

So entirely different from the usual hotel or resort, yet combining modern comfort with rest and recreation amid pines and sand dunes.

You can stay one night or spend a long vacation any time of the year at extremely reasonable rates. European or American plan. Tennis courts and swimming pool on grounds. Golf course nearby.

Write for folder: Director, ASILOMAR Pacific Grove, Calif.

SANTA MARIA Inn

A delightful Inn on the Coast Highway, midway between Los Angeles and San Francisco. Every room with bath.

SANTA MARIA-CALIF.

Atlantic City

The TRAYMORE Atlantic City

The Pre-eminent Hotel Achievement

Travel

AUSTRALIA-NEW ZEALAND

Low-cost Summer round-trip fares on the Aorangi or Niagara, modern, high-speed liners. Regular sailings from Vancouver and Victoria, via Honolulu and Suva.

Reservations at any Canadian Pacific office

CANADIAN AUSTRALASIAN LINE

NORWAY

DIRECT short and convenient route with connections to Sweden, Denmark, Germany

For sailings, rates, etc., apply to Norwegian America Line 22 Whitehall St., New York

San Francisco

HOTEL COURT

BUSH AT STOCKTON STREETS

SAN FRANCISCO

Convenient downtown location. . . . Congenial surroundings . . . $1.50 to $2.00, detached bath . . . $2.00 to $4.00 with bath . . . Special rates by week or month . . . Owner management. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. BARNES

In Down Town San Francisco

Hotel CANTERBURY

750 SUTTER STREET

Readily appeals to guests accustomed to the best as a matter of course. Rates that reflect 1933 economy, from $2 daily. No Finer Cuisine in California

HOTEL STEWART

Down town, convenient to principal stores and theatres. Moderate rates for high class accommodations. Excellent meals.

SAN FRANCISCO

HOTEL WILTSHIRE

340 STOCKTON ST., S. F. SU. 2290

In Heart of Shopping and Theaters

150 rooms of solid comfort, strictly fireproof. Every room with tub and shower. Daily $2.00, $2.50, $3.00. Double $2.50 to $4.00. Special weekly and monthly rates. Serving club breakfasts 25c, 15c, 50c. Dinners, including Sunday, 50c. Take Yellow Taxi as our guest. FREE GARAGE

Hotel Californian

TAYLOR at O'FARRELL

The Luxury of hotel life at its best. Rates in line with today's ideas of economy. Downtown Christian Science church in same block.

SAN FRANCISCO

Low Round Trip Fares to Summer Playgrounds

The lowest fares in a generation are now in effect via Wabash to many delightful summer resorts.

Fast through service is maintained via Wabash from St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit and Kansas City to most of the principal cities of the Central West—also to the Pacific coast, and to the Atlantic by connections.

No matter where you are going, any Wabash representative will gladly furnish accurate travel information—or write to

H. E. WATTS Passenger Traffic Manager, St. Louis

WABASH

S.S. LURLINE

SOUTH SEAS AND ORIENTAL CRUISE

81 DAYS · 18 PORTS · 24,000 MILES

From $1000

INCLUDING SHORE EXCURSIONS

SAILS from San Francisco Jan. 23 from Los Angeles Jan. 24

Returning to San Francisco April 14, 1934

Strange mystic lands! Rare travel in a new pattern! As you girdle the wonder-rimmed Pacific on the radiant new cruise-ship, "Lurline". South Seas, New Zealand, Australia, New Guinea, Java, Malaya, Orient! PEIPING and BALI included! ANGKOR WAT optional. Perfection assured by the mature skill of long experience.

Complete prospectus—from your travel agency or

THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO. MATSON LINE

New York · Chicago · San Francisco Los Angeles · Seattle · Portland

ECONOMICAL CRUISES

A day . . . a week . . . or longer

To the Chicago World's Fair . . . to Duluth . . . Buffalo (Niagara Falls)

7 Day Cruise BUFFALO CHICAGO and Return $60 Including Meals and Berth Correspondingly low rates from other ports. (Railroad Tickets Honored).

9 Day Cruise BUFFALO DULUTH and Return $75 Including Meals and Berth Correspondingly low rates from other ports.

Great Lakes Transit Corporation

S.S. Octorara, S.S. Juniata, S.S. Tionesta sailing frequently between Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Mackinac Island, Sault Ste. Marie, Houghton, Duluth, Chicago, Milwaukee.

Automobiles Carried Between All Ports

For full information, apply any Tourist or Railroad Agent or J. F. Condon, P. T. M. 129 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

See Also.... Friday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Easier As Specialties Rise Sharply

Profit-Taking Halts Uptrend, With Laggards Brought Into Line

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—Grains again purloined the spotlight from financial markets today, leaving most stocks and bonds to flutter rather aimlessly in the shadows of uncertainty.

Little attention was paid to the usually potent dollar factor. The British pound dropped about 6 cents under its yesterday's close and leading gold exchanges were reactionary. Rye soared over 10 cents a bushel at Chicago, and wheat and corn jumped 1 to 3 cents a bushel. Bar silver firmed and copper was steady. Bonds were hesitant. Shares of some of the "wet" companies were given another rush, and steel issues displayed enthusiasm. Many pivotal stocks moved narrowly.

Some Wide Gains

Specialties worked higher in the late trading. Rails firmed after having lagged earlier.

A number of industrials were moderately reactionary, including Allied Chemical, U. S. Steel, American Telephone and Sears, Roebuck. National Distillers and U. S. Industrial Alcohol soared more than 9 points each.

Issues up around 1 to 5 included Union Pacific, Santa Fe, Goodyear, Hazel Atlas Glass, Owens-Illinois Glass, Celanese and International Silver.

Transfers approximated 5,200,000 shares.

While the share market was disposed to ignore, to a considerable extent, the substantial rally of the dollar just as it paid little attention to its slump yesterday, exchange dealers reported there was a noticeable lessening of speculative enthusiasm on the "short" side of the American monetary unit. With the British pound back to around its old gold parity, and the warning of English authorities that there was no real reason for this drastic upward movement, traders in both stocks and exchanges began to transfer their affections to other motivating influences.

Some market analysts still are not convinced that Paris is too firmly tied to gold and fear she may yet lead the few remaining gold standard countries into the exchange divorce courts. Most observers agree that if leading European nations should sever the golden tie, American markets might suffer a momentary relapse. It is pointed out, however, that, in a world-wide inflationary race, stocks and commodities might be expected to reflect currency depreciation by a proportionate appreciation.

Bond Trend Uncertain

The action of the bond market today suggested a marked cooling of speculative interest in the secondary group. Most loans in this classification lost ground, and prime issues, while firm, showed no special activity.

Rail issues appeared to meet a fair amount of selling, inspired by traders' opinion that the rise of the last few weeks had been an adequate adjustment to the improved position of the carriers. Some loans of the Allegheny Corporation, Chicago & North Western, Baltimore & Ohio, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific and Southern Railway receded from 1 to 3 points.

It was largely a backing and filling movement in the utility and industrial divisions.

Improvement in the dollar tended to reduce speculative buying interest in French and other so-called gold bloc bonds, most of which ruled slightly higher.

All Grain Prices Soar to New High Levels at Chicago

CHICAGO, July 11 (AP)—A furiously advancing market, the wildest of many in recent weeks, took all the leading grains to new high price records today.

What chiefly set the markets on fire was government crop report showing a wheat yield under domestic requirements by more than 100,000,000 bushels and the smallest in 40 years, as well as a corn crop smaller than any harvested in 30 years.

Every wheat future went far over the dollar mark, and for the first time rye also passed the dollar-a-bushel line, soaring more than 10 cents a bushel on top of an 8-cent gain the day before.

It was not a shouting market, with the joyous roar that first showed recovery from the bank holiday, but one of deadly speed, with every nerve of traders strung to the highest pitch for instantaneous deals.

Closing prices were: Wheat, July, 1.04½; September, 1.07¼@%; December, 1.09½@%; May, 1.13¼@%. Corn, July, 64¾@%c; September, 68¼@%c; December, 72¼@%c; May, 77¾@%c. Oats, 47¼c; September, 48¼@%c; December, 50¾@¼c; May, 53¾c. Rye, July, 94½c; September, 97¾c; December, 1.02.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net Chg
July	96.00	96.60	
October	96.00b	96.30b	+ .30
December	97.30b	97.00b	+2.00
January	97.80b	97.10	+ .50
March	97.80b	97.30	+ .50
May	97.80	97.50	+ .50

Tone at close, steady.

Equity Buys Into Founders

Interests associated with the Equity Corporation, of which David M. Milton is president, have acquired all of the stock formerly controlled by C. Foster Coates and Frank B Erwin in United Founders Corporation.

London Quotations

LONDON, July 11 (AP)—Consols for money today were 71⅜. De Beers 6½, and Rand Mines 5⅜. Money was ½ per cent, and discount rates—short and three-month bills ½@⅝ per cent.

Today's Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stock Prices at 2:55 P. M.

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 11	Last July 10
39⅛	13¼	1.20	Abraham & Str					
13⅞	3		Adams Express	100	39⅛	39¼	39½	39¼
7	3	.60	Adams Exp pf	6000	12¾	12	12¾	12¾
26⅞	8		Adams Millis	100	71	71	71	70¾
13½	5½		Addressograph	300	21¾	19½	20¾	19⅞
3¾	1¾		Advance Rumely	400	10¾	10¼	10½	10¼
80¾	30	3	Air Reduction	1000	85	84	84½	84¼
4	1		Airway Elec App	3200	98¾	93	97	94¾
34⅞	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	1200	35	34	34	34
21¾	1		Allegheny Corp	13500	23¾	22¾	23	22¾
2	1		Allegh pf ww xxx	1400	20	18¾	19¾	18¾
21	1¾		Allegheny pf xxx	300	30	30	30	29½
22	5		Allegh pf ww XL	400	20	17¾	20	21½
135	70¾	6	AlleghanySteel	10	25	25	25	25
28¼	6		*Allied Chem	5100	139	135½	136½	135¾
33½	8¾		Allis Chalmers	3900	24¾	23¼	24¼	24¼
8¾	3		Alpha Port Cem	800	21¾	21	21	21
33½	3		Amal Leather	600	8¼	6¾	8¼	7
41¼	13½	2	Amal Leather pf	100	32	31	32	32
26½	7¼		Amerada	1200	38	37	38	38
38⅜	8		Am Ag Ch Del	700	23	23	23	23
49¾	¾	2	Am Bank Note	1800	37	36	36¼	36¼
67½	2		Am Bank Note pf	50	46¾	46	46	46
42½	9¼	.60	Am Beet Sugar	300	5½	5¼	5¼	5¼
103½	60	7	Am Brake S&F	800	39¾	39¾	39¾	40
96⅞	49¼	4	Am Brake S&F pf	10	103	103	103	103
36½	6½		Am Can	9900	94½	90¾	93¾	93¾
13¾	1¾		Am Car & Fdry	3700	33½	31	33	33
51¼	34	37	Am Chain	300	14	13	13	13
6½	2		Am Chicle	1000	56	56	56	56
44¾	13		Am Colortype	300	5	5	5	5
6	1		Am Com Alcohol	18100	53¼	45¾	51	44¾
19¾	3¾		Am Encaustic T	300	8	8	8	8
44½	7	6	Am & For Pow	47300	98¾	93	97	95¾
33¾	8	3	Am & For Pow pf	500	37¾	36	36¾	36¾
27¼	4¾		Am & For Pow 6	1350	31¾	31	31¾	31¾
19	4½	1	Am & For Pw 2pf	2100	34	33¼	34	34
16	2½		Am Hawaiian	800	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
49	13½		Am Hide & L	3200	17½	16¾	17½	17½
17½	3¾		Am Hide & L pf	3500	53¾	51¾	53¾	53¾
15¾	4¼		Am Ice	2900	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
39¼	5¾		Am International	4400	14¾	13¾	14¾	14¾
62	17¾		Am La Fr pf	30	13	13	13	13
22	3½		Am Locomotive	1600	34¼	32¾	33¾	33¾
18½	6		Am Loco pf	100	89½	89½	89½	89½
40¾	9¼	1½	Am Metal	4800	20	19¾	19¾	19¾
34⅜	9	1¼	Am Power & Lt	43300	17	16	17	17
19	4¾		Am P&L 6% pf	900	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
30¾	5¼		Am P&L 5% pf	1800	34	33¾	34	34
44	20¼	3	Am Radiator	12500	17¾	15¾	17¾	17¾
			Am Rolling Mill	75500	31¾	29¾	31¾	31¾
			Am Safety Razor	3300	48¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
			Am Seating	100	4	4	4	4
38¾	13½	2	Am Ship & Com	3800	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼
23¾	10¾		Am Shipbuilding	80	31¾	28¾	31	31
27	4¾		Am Smelt & Ref	14500	37¾	36¾	37¼	37¼
85	37¾		Am Steel Fdries	4200	24¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
47¾	30	2½	Am Steel F pf	1400	20	18¾	19¾	19¾
70	21¼		Am Stores	100	65	65	65	65
134⅝	68½	9	Am Sugar Ref	100	67	67	67	67
37	16		Am Tel & Tel	300	88¾	88	88	88
41¾	10½		Am Type F pf	19500	132	130	130	131½
35¾	9¼	1	Am Wat W & E	24	33½	33½	33½	34
61½	27¼		Am WW&E ct	17600	40¾	38¾	40¾	40¾
17	3¾		Am Woolen pf	6100	38¾	37¾	38¾	38¾
4½	1¾		Am Woolen	1500	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
14	5		Am Writ Pap pf	2900	15½	15½	15½	15½
10¾	3		Am Writ Pap pf	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
63	20		Am Zinc Lead&S	10100	14	14	14	13¾
21½	5		Am Zinc L&S pf	100	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
24⅞	4½		Anaconda Copp	56100	20¼	19¾	20	19¾
24⅞	6	.60	Anaconda Wire	100	18	18	18	18
88	62½	6½	Anchor Cap	800	34	33	33	33
29	9¾	1	Anchor Cap pf	50	31	31	31	31
87¾	41	7	Archer Daniels	300	37¾	37¼	37½	38¼
4½	1½		Armour Del pf	800	66½	65¾	66¼	66¼
4½			Armour Ill A	44300	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¼
75	7		Armour Ill B	31300	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¼
6	1½		Armour Ill pf	8900	74½	73¾	73¾	74
9½	2		Arnold Constable	1800	8¾	8	8	8
8¾	3½		Artloom Corp	80	8¼	8	8¼	8¼
5¾	1		Art Metal Const	10	8½	8½	8½	8½
15⅞	3½		Asso Apparel Ind	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
30	6¾	1	Asso Dry Goods	1300	12	11¾	11¾	11¾
80½	34¾		Asso Oil	50	34	32	34	34
79¾	50	3	Atchison	7100	77	77	77	77
57¾	16½		Atchison pf	200	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
30	10	4	Atl Coast Line	1800	84½	83¾	83¾	85
31⅞	12¾	1	Atl Gulf&WI pf	1100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
39½	9		Atl Refining	5500	34½	34¼	34½	35
80¾	60	2	Atlas Powder	400	38	35¾	35¾	36
73¾	31¾	2	Atlas Powder pf	80	81	80½	81	81
13⅞	8½		Auburn Auto	7100	70¾	68¼	68	67¾
			Austin Nichols	400	9¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
			Aviation Corp Del	13800	14¾	12¾	13½	12
17¾	3½		Baldwin Loco	16800	18	15¾	15¾	16
45	9½		Baldwin Loco pf	300	40½	39	40½	41¼
37¾	8¼		Balt &Ohio	16900	35¾	33¾	34¼	34¾
39¾	20	2	Balt & Ohio pf	1000	38	38	38	38½
96	18¾	7	Bangor & Aroos	200	37½	37½	37½	38¼
7½	⅜		Bangor & Ar pf	80	89	89	94½	95
10¾	3		Barker Bros	10	5	5	5	5
27	7		Barnsdall A	12800	10½	10¼	10¼	10¾
70½	45	3	Beatrice Cream	600	25½	25¼	25¼	25½
19½	3½		Beech-Nut Pack	200	68½	67¾	68¼	68¼
20¾	8¾		Belding Hem	4300	11¾	10¾	10¾	11⅛
36⅝	9		Bendix Aviation	2000	19¾	19¼	19¼	19⅞
49¾	10¼		Best & Co	400	29¾	28	28	28¾
82	25½		Bethlehem Steel	15600	47	45¼	46¼	46¼
18¾	3¾		Beth Steel pf	1100	80	79¼	80	80
54½	5½		Blaw Knox	800	15	14¾	15	15
37⅝	18	21	Bohn Alum & Br	2000	50	49	49¾	50
21⅝	5½		Borden	4900	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
30	6		Borg Warner	3200	20¼	20	20¼	20¼
18½	1¾		Boston & Maine	100	24¼	24¼	24½	24½
4¼	½		Brunswick Blake	700	15¾	14	14	14
12½	2		Bruns Terminal	7100	4	3¾	4	4
72	20½	2	Bucyrus Erie	3100	11¾	11¼	11¾	11¾
19¾	2¾		Bucyrus E pf	1000	64	64	64	64
9	¾		Bucyrus E cv pf	800	7	7	7	7
35	5		Budd Mfg	10600	18	15½	15½	16½
8¾	1		Budd Wheel	100	32½	32	32	33
14¼	2½		Bullard	4500	5¼	5	5¼	5¼
5	1		Bulova Watch	1300	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
13	1¾		Burns Bros B	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
20⅞	6¼	.40	Burns Bros pf	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
8	1		Burroughs Add	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9
9¼	1		Bush Terminal	6300	18¾	18¾	18¾	19¼
23¼	1½		Bush Term deb	1200	6	5¾	5¾	6
7½	1½		Bush T Bldgs pf	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
			Butte Cop & Zinc	150	2½	2½	2½	2½
2¾	1		Butte & Superior	3500	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
34	12		Butterick	1200	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
70	30¼	2	Byers pf	2300	33¾	30½	32	31¾
			Byers	400	6	5¾	5¾	5¾
				10	76¾	76¾	76¾	75
31½	7¾		Calif Packing	1700	29¼	28½	29½	28½
11¾	2		Callahan Z&C	4100	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
9¾	2		Campbell Wy&C	1200	11	10¾	10¾	10¾
27¾	7½	1	Calumet & Hecla	6100	8¼	8	8¼	8¼
20⅞	7½		Canada Dry	5300	28¾	28¼	28¼	28¼
32	14	1	Canadian Pacific	19400	19¾	18¾	19¾	19¾
100¾	28½	3	Cannon Mills	300	30¾	30½	30½	30½
83	41	4	Capital Admin pf	170	31	30	30	30
29¾	5½		Case Threshe	20600	97¾	94	97	96
4¾	3		Case Thresh pf	220	91	91	91	93½
29	9¾	1	Caterpillar Trac	8300	28¾	27½	27½	28¾
87⅝	41	7	Celotex pf	400	4¼	3¾	3¾	3¾
12¾	1½		Celanese Corp	26400	83¾	48	51	49
31	14	1½	Celotex Co pf	170	11¾	10½	11	11
122	38		Central Aguirre	300	20½	20½	20½	20½
9¾	2		Central RR of NJ	100	116	116	116	116
31½	5½		Century Ribbon	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
30	4		Cerro de Pasco	15400	31½	30	30¼	31
52½	17¾	2	Certain-Teed	1100	6½	6¾	6¾	6¾
48	24½	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1900	48	46	46¾	46
7¾	½		Chic & Ohio	20100	46¾	45	45¾	46
8½	½		Chi & E Ill pf	100	7	7	7	7
7½	1¾		Chi & E Ill pf	700	7¼	7	7	8¼
11¾	2½		Chi & Gt West	4000	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
7½	¾		Chi & Gt W pf	3300	14¾	12¾	13¾	13¾
12¾	1¼		Chi Mil & St P	4200	7¼	7	7	7
16	1¼		Chi Mil & St P pf	8900	11¾	10¾	11	11¾
24¾	2		Chi & N'western	10500	15	13¼	14¼	14¾
11½	2½		Chi & N'west pf	400	30¾	29¾	30	32
25¼	4½		Chi Pneu Tool	4100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
10¼	2		Chi Pneu T pf	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	22¾
13	1¾		Cmi Rock Isl & P	2900	9	8¼	8¼	8¼
19½	3½		Chi RI&P 6%	400	13½	11½	12¾	13¾
22¾	6¼	1	Chi RI&P 7%	1300	15¾	14¼	14¾	15¾
20	5	1	Chi Yellow Cab	200	15¾	14¾	14¾	15¾
10½	2		Chickasha Cot O	800	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
38¾	7¾		Childs Company	700	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
25	7¼	2	Chrysler	28800	36¾	34¾	35¾	35¾
70	45	6½	City Ice & Fuel	1200	22¾	22¼	23	23
15	2¼		City Ice & F pf	30	69½	69½	69½	69½
3½	½		City Stores A rts	150	4	4	4	4
8½	1½		City Stores A	5800	3½	3½	3½	3½
2	½		City Stores vtc	300	8½	7¾	8	8
14¼	5		Clark Equipment	2400	2	2	2	2
29¾	10	1	Cluett Peabody	20	13¼	13½	13½	13½
22	7		Colgate-Palm-P	100	25½	25½	25½	26
84¾	49	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	1800	18¾	18¾	19¼	19½
19¼	3		Collins & Aikman	2100	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
17⅝	3½		Colo Fuel & Ir	5300	17¾	16¾	17¾	17¾
41	15½		Colo & Southern	100	42	42	42	42
31½	12½		Colo & So 1pf	55	35	35	35	35
83	59	.80a	Columbia Gas	87800	28¾	25¼	28¼	26½
22¾	6¾	6	Columbia G pf A	100	71½	71½	71½	71½
71½	23½	2	Columbia Pic vtc	1300	24	21	21	20¾
15½	4		Columbian Carb	5100	68¾	63¾	63¾	64¾
24¾	18½	1½	Comm Credit	1400	13¾	13	13¾	13¾
85¼	70	6½	Comm Cr 7% pf	30	23½	23¼	23¼	23¼
33¼	16	3	Comm Cred 1pf	110	85	85	85	85
24	18¼	2	Comm Cred A	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
43½	18	2	Com Cr 6% pf B	20	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
97¾	84	6	Comm Inv Tr	2300	40¾	38¾	40¼	39¾
36¾	9	.60	Comm Inv Tr pf	100	93¼	92½	92½	92½
60¼	21	6	Comm Solvents	51700	31¾	28¼	31¾	30
20	7¾	.60	Comwlth & So	38000	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼
5¾	1¼		Comwlth & S 6pw	1800	54¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
14¾	5½		Congoleum Nairn	15300	23¾	20¾	20¾	22¾
14¾	5½		Consol Film Ind	1100	3¼	3	3	3
14¾	5½		Consol Film I pf	1100	5¼	5	5	5
41	40	3.60	Consol Film I pf	2400	13¾	12¾	12¾	13¾
99	83	5	Consol Gas	46900	61¾	60¼	60	61½
5½	2¼	½	Consol Gas pf	3200	94	93¾	94	93¾
16¾	5		Consol Laundries	1200	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼
10¾	1¾		Consol Oil	7800	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼
10	2		Consol Ry Cu pf	19400	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
3¼	¼		Consol Textile	100	6	6	6	6
4½	½		Container A	27600	3	3	3	3
17½	3		Container B	1200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
3¼			Cont Baking A	14500	18¾	18¼	18¼	18¾
64	36	4	Cont Baking B	31600	18¾	18½	17	16¾
64½	35½	3	Cont Baking pf	200	3¾	3	3	3
41¾	16		Cont Can	100	63¾	63¾	63¾	64
30	10¾	1.20	Cont Dia Fibre	3200	63¾	61¾	63¼	63¼
19½	7¾		Cont Insurance	2800	18½	18¼	18¼	18¼
83¼	45¾	3	Cont Oil	400	38	35¾	35¾	36
80¾	50		Corn Products	15800	18¼	17¾	17¾	18¼
7¾	3½		Cory	2200	80¼	77¾	78¾	78¾
29½	22	21	Cream of Wheat	1300	67¾	67¾	67¾	68
14⅝	4¾		Crosley Radio	34300	39¾	37¾	37¾	38
63¼	14¼		Crown Cork & S	3900	13¾	12¾	12¾	13¾
38	24½	2.10	Crown Cork pf	3400	97¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
7½	1		Crown Zellerbach	100	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
28	9		Crucible Steel	41200	51¾	47¾	50¾	50¾
55	16		Crucible Steel pf	2100	81¾	78¾	79¾	79¾
4¾	1¼		Cuba Co	400	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
11½	1½		Cuban Am Sug	1200	64¼	49½	54¾	49¼
68	10		Cuban Am Sug pf	1700	97¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
59½	20¾	3½	Cuban Am S pf	10	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾
22¼	4¾		Cudahy Packing	100	34	34	34	34
86	30		Curtis Publishg	600	28	24	24	24
4¼	1½		Curtis Pub pf	200	34	34	34	34
7½	2		Curtiss-Wright	78700	4½	3¾	4	3¾
			Curtiss-Wright A	4800	7¾	6¾	7½	6¾
8¼	1¾		Davega St	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	8¼
15	1½		Dehenhams	80	4¼	3¾	4	4
18¾	6¼	.30	Deere & Co pf	800	17	17	17	17
49	46¼		Deere & Co	23100	46¼	44¾	44	45½
6¾	2¾		Del & Hudson	4300	51	48¾	49¾	47
17⅜			Del Lack & W	8200	43¾	41	41	42
19½	7		Denver & R G pf	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
30	10¾	1.50	Diamond Match	900	18	18	18	18
30	11		Diamond T pf	2500	26	26	26	26
25¾	11		Dome Mines	100	29¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
13	10¼	1.20	Dominion Stores	11600	34½	32¾	33¾	30
12	10½	.75	Douglas A	1400	25	24½	25	24¾
3¾	1		Duluth So Shore	2300	17¾	16½	16½	16½
3¾	1		Duluth So Sh pf	700	21¾	20	20	20
33¾	3½	1	du Pont de Nem	23800	80¾	78¾	79	78¾
3¾	1		Dupian Silk	700	22	20½	22	22
10	1¾		Eastern Roll Mill	3800	9¾	9¼	9¾	9¾
52¾	40		Eastman Kodak	2800	63¾	61¾	62¾	62¾
31	2		El Pwr&L pf cts	2100	82	81½	82	82
15	3		Elec Sto Battery	1100	23¾	20¾	21¾	21
4¾	1		Elk Horn Coal	9400	33½	33½	33½	33½
27	4		Elk Horn Coal pf	1400	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
15	3¾		Eaton Axle & SP	1900	14½	13¾	14	13¾
4	1		Ellington Schild	2300	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
21¾	10		Ellington & Co pf	400	20¾	20¼	20¼	20¼
61	28	2	Elec Auto-Lite	400	36¾	36½	36¾	37
117¾	107	7	Englehrt Johnson	9100	113¾	111¾	112¾	113¾
14¾	4		Endicott Johns pf	1100	61¾	60½	61¼	60¾
67	18¼	5	Engineers Pub S	1900	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
5¾	1		Engineers P S 5pf	100	11	11	11	11
3¾	1		Equity Corp	4600	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
18¾	7¾		Erie RR	4800	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
38¾	13¾		Erie RR 1pf	3100	32¾	30¾	32¾	32
31¾	7		Erie RR 2pf	300	25½	25	25¼	25¼
7¼	3		Eureka Vacuum	3500	22¼	20¾	22¼	20¾
			Evans Products	800	8¼	8	8¼	8¼
5	1½		Fairbanks pf ctf	60	3	3	3	3
14¾	3½		Fairbanks Co	100	12	12	12	12
38	6		Fed Lt & Trac	100	13	13	13	13
11¾	3		Fed Lt & Tr pf	100	38	38	38	38
17	11		Fed Motor Tr	3500	11¾	10¾	10¾	11½
11¾	3		Fed Screw W	100	25	25	25	25
10¾	1.20		Fed Water Serv	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
10¾	.75	.80	Fed'd Dept Sto	100	28	28	28	28
30	10½	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	1400	35	34½	35	34½
75	42	.40	Firestone T & R	8400	34¾	33	33	34¼
11¾	6	2½	Firstn T&R pf A	300	70	70	70	70
19	2¾		First Nat Stores	1600	27¾	26¾	27¾	27¾
11¾	3		Follansbee B	500	68¾	67¾	68¼	68¼
17	3		Food Mach	400	17¾	16¾	17¾	17¾
63	15	1½	Foster-Wheeler	3700	15¾	15	15½	15¾
107⅛	85	7	Fourth Nat Inv	2000	20¾	20¾	20¾	22
			Fourniture	400

Financial: News and Comment

Smallest Grain Crop in Decades Faced by Farmers

Government to Insist on Acreage Cut, However —Rye Prices Soar

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 11—Despite small field crops, which in some cases will be the lowest in decades, the Government is pushing it far-reaching acreage reduction program on all fronts.

On the heels of a spectacular market which pushed wheat to a new season high of $1.10 a bushel, with other grains at comparable peaks, the Department of Agriculture yesterday published a forecast of "exceedingly low" yields in all major crops due to unfavorable weather.

The wheat corp will be the smallest since 1893.

Corn production is expected to fall below 2,400,000,000 bushels for the fourth time in 32 years.

The oats crop will be below 700,000,000 bushels for the first time since 1897.

Rye Prices Soar

Meanwhile the Administration's crop curtailment program went on unabated. As one indication of the freakish price effects to artificial control, the price of rye took a sensational upswing on the Chicago market to a new season high of 93¾ cents. The theory behind the upswing was that the 30 cents a bushel processing tax on wheat will make America a nation of rye bread eaters.

The rye crop is also considerably below normal.

The hay crop is expected to be the lowest since 1911. Low levels were forecast for barley, flax, potatoes, sweet potatoes, and peanuts.

With nature thus apparently doing its utmost to help the Farm Administration reduce the farm surplus problem, the Administrators announced their determination to ignore nature's vagaries for the time being and to permit no let-up in their plans to reach and maintain parity prices for farm crops.

Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, said in part:

Acreage Planted Too Large

"The extreme short grain crop this year, while it solves to some extent the surplus carry-over from last year, can easily cause both farmers and city people to lose sight of the fact that we are still planting more acres to grain than can be consumed in this country or sold at fair prices abroad.

"The unusual weather conditions of this year and the high prices resulting therefrom will distort the judgment of the farmers of the United States as to what they should plant next year until we are able to coöperate with them in some effective way under the mechanism of the Agricultural Adjustment Act."

Mr. George N. Peek, Administrator of the Adjustment Act, said in part:

"Farm relief, to be effective, must be a matter of long-range planning It is a problem to be addressed basically.

"I think the country has made up its mind that this show is going to go on and is deriving encouragement from it."

WASHINGTON, July 11—Department of Agriculture forecasts, as of July 1, production of the principal crops as follows in bushels. unless otherwise indicated (000,000 omitted):

	Indicated July 1, 1933	1932	Avg. 1928-1930
Corn	2,384	2,876	3,513
Winter wheat	336	462	589
Durum wheat	18	40	66
Other spring wheat	142	225	206
All spring wheat	160	265	271
All wheat	496	716	861
Oats	699	1,238	1,120
Barley	170	300	264
Rye	25.3	40.4	40.6
Flaxseed	9.2	11.8	20.0
Rice	33.9	39.4	43.0
Hay all time tons	66.0	69.8	72.7
Hay wild tons	8.2	12.2	11.5
Potatoes	306	358	357

Amount of wheat remaining on farms in the United States on July 1, 1933, is estimated at 11 per cent of the crop of 1932, or about 79,605,000 bushels, compared with 90,284,000 on farms on July 1, 1932, or 10 per cent, 37,242,000 or 4.3 per cent on July 1, 1931, and 59,467,000 or 7.3 per cent on July 1, 1930.

Amount of corn on farms on July, 1, 1933, is estimated at 620,903,000 bushels, or 25 per cent of the crop of 1932, compared with 523,815,000 on July 1, 1932, or 23.6 per cent, 312,705,000 or 10 per cent on July 1, 1931, and 349,481,000 or 16.3 per cent on July 1, 1930.

Amount of oats on farms on July 1, 1933 is estimated at 203,261,000 bushels, or 14.4 per cent of the crop of 1932, compared with 141,487,000 on July 1, 1932, or 12.7 per cent; 168,406,000 or 13.2 per cent on July 1, 1931, and 144,116,000 or 12.9 per cent on July 1, 1930.

Output of Coal Tar Dyes Lower in 1932

WASHINGTON, July 11—Production of coal tar dyes in 1932 totaled 71,269,445 pounds, while sales were 73,591,374 pounds, valued at $32,944,131, according to the Tariff Commission.

As compared with 1931, this was a decrease of 15 per cent in production, 14 per cent in sales quantity, and 15 per cent in value. Production of unclassified varieties of dyes increased about 82 per cent, while all other classes decreased.

Exports of coal tar dyes in 1932 decreased about 21 per cent in quantity and 14 per cent in value in comparison with the previous year. Quantity exported in 1932 was 16,096,824 pounds, compared with 20,312,768 the year before. Value of these exports for the two years was respectively $4,071,438 and $4,738,737.

Sugar Melt Output Up

The total sugar melt of 13 United States refiners from Jan. 1 to July 1 was 1,950,000 long tons, compared with 1,885,000 in the like period last year, the Sugar Institute, Inc., reports. Deliveries for the period amounted to 1,745,000 long tons, compared with 1,705,000 last year.

Money in Circulation Shows Decline in June

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, July 11

THE Treasury's monthly circulation statement just issued shows money in circulation in the United States fell off to $5,720,740,432 on June 30 from $5,812,884,337 at the end of May. Circulation per capita was $45.56 in June, compared with $46.31 in May.

The total money in the country declined nearly $100,000,000 to $10,078,038,738 in the month, as compared with $10,173,231,408 on May 31.

Of the total money, $4,317,193,104 was gold, of which the Treasury held $3,233,846,777.

Stock Exchange In Final Accord With Allied Chemical Co.

NEW YORK, July 11—Orlando F. Weber, president of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, in a letter to stockholders, states in part:

"As we have previously advised you, the New York Stock Exchange and Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation have reached a complete accord as to the details to be included in the company's future published reports. The final settlement agreement was approved by the government committee of the exchange and the board of directors of the company on July 6, 1933. The stock of the company will continue to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

"On June 30, 1933, the company held 187,189 shares of its common stock, which are carried upon its books at cost, amounting to $25,837,300. The market value at the close of business July 8, 1933, was $24,334,570. On the same date the company held 47,309 shares of its preferred stock, which are carried upon its books at cost, amounting to $5,640,485. The market value at the close of business July 8, 1933, was $5,700,735.

"At Dec. 31, 1932, the company's United States government and other marketable securities, stated at cost of $92,404,241, had a market value of approximately $28,000,000 less than cost. At the close of business July 8, 1933, the market value was approximately $2,400,000 less than cost. In 1931, in view of the extraordinary economic conditions then prevailing, $40,000,000 was transferred from surplus to contingency reserves, principally for protection of the company's United States Government and other marketable securities. There is, accordingly, now available $37,600,000 of that reserve for release to surplus or for transfer to some other reserve."

Freeport Texas Co. Earns $1.30 a Share

NEW YORK, July 11—L. M. Williams, president of Freeport Texas Company, states that net income after all charges, including federal taxes and allowance for preferred dividends, amounted to approximately $1.30 a share on the common stock for the first six months of 1933. This compares with $1.45 a share in the first six months of 1932.

Beginning with June sales of sulphur began to show a sharp and substantial improvement and shipments already scheduled for July, 1933, represent an increase of approximately 80 per cent over shipments actually made in July, 1932.

"There has also been an improvement in the manganese industry," Mr. Williams reported. "The price of ferro manganese has advanced from $61 a ton to $82 a ton in the last few months, representing an advance of over 34 per cent, and the Cuba American Manganese Company, a subsidiary of Freeport Texas Company, has contracted for its entire third quarter production of manganese ore at an increase in price over previous sales."

Lackawanna Orders Oil-Electric Engines

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad has placed an order for nine Diesel oil-electric engines. The engines were purchased after a 90-day test of efficiency and of economy in service.

Six engines will be built by American Locomotive Company at Schenectady and three will be built by the Ingersoll-Rand Company at Phillipsburg, N. J

The American Locomotive Company's allotment will be equipped with single unit engines of 600 horsepower, while that of Ingersoll-Rand will be equipped with two 325 horsepower engines.

The General Electric Company will supply the electric equipment for the entire order.

New engines will be used for drilling in passenger stations at Hoboken, N. J., and at Scranton, Penna., as well as for light industrial switching in Jersey City.

Bohn Aluminum and Brass

DETROIT, July 11 — Bohn Aluminum & Brass Corporation for the quarter ended June 30, 1933, will show a net profit in excess of $500,000 after depreciation, taxes, etc., or over $1.40 a share on the 352,418 shares. In the first quarter this year net profit was $100,602, or 38 cents a share. Net profit for the first six months this year will exceed $600,000, or over $1.70 a share on the stock, compared with net loss of $73,964 in the first six months of 1932.

Associated Gas & Electric

NEW YORK, July 11—Aggregate production of electricity of Associated Gas & Electric System, excluding sales to other utilities, for week ended July amounted to 52,057,503 k. w. h., an increase of 7,918,985 k. w. h., or 17.8 per cent over the like period last year.

Fewer Steel Shareholders

Common stockholders of the United States Steel Corporation numbered 189,589 on June 1, a decrease of 3299 from March 18, the record date for the annual meeting. The total of preferred stockholders in May entitled to the dividend was 63,517, compared with 63,549 on March 18.

Industrial Gains Put Business In A Strong Position

Trade in Second Quarter More Active Than Any Period Since 1929

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 11—The steady decline in business failures during the first six months of the current year not only was indicative of decreasing commercial liquidation, it was particularly significant because it followed the same trend which has appeared toward the end of every major depression since 1860. Besides, the price rise has effected a decided improvement in the position of business concerns individually and collectively, and this betterment has been given additional impetus by broadening expansion of sales and employment.

The most encouraging development of all, however, during the second quarter, was the unparalleled gain in industrial activity, according to the survey of industry for the second quarter of 1933, which has just been prepared by the research department of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. For, business in the second quarter was more active than in any three-month period since 1929.

Five Trends Favorable

"Five definitely favorable trends contributed to the improvement registered during the second quarter," the survey points out. "These were: The continued decline in commercial failures; the sustained rise in commodity prices; the greater volume of industrial sales; the impressive gain in industrial activity; and the substantial increase in employment.

"Failures first began to decline in the fourth quarter of 1932, when the number was 6.8 per cent under that for the fourth quarter of 1931, which was the largest drop recorded up to that time in four years. In the first quarter of 1933, the trend was continued, with failures 20.7 per cent under those of the like quarter of the previous year, and with a decrease in liabilities amounting to 29.9 per cent. The second quarter decrease in failures was even more sharply accentuated, the number being 33.9 per cent and the liabilities 48.8 per cent under the totals for the second quarter of 1932.

Industrial Gains Impressive

"The rise in prices, which started during the closing weeks of March, continued uninterruptedly during the second quarter, the general average price level standing nearly 10 per cent above that for the like period of the preceding year. Since March 1, Dun's Index Number has jumped from $127.606 to $149.178 on July 1, a gain of 16.9 per cent, and an increase of 19.04 per cent, when compared with the July 1, 1932, figure, which was the lowest point touched in the last 10 years.

"The decided gain in sales was one of the outstanding features of the second quarter," the survey continues. "Beginning with an improved retail volume, the movement was sufficiently sustained to result in effective stimulation of wholesale trade and manufacturing. Of 25 sale averages, 16 showed gains over the second quarter of 1932, the first broad movement of this kind in four years.

"Industrial activity registered an impressive gain as a result of the general batterment. The Activity Index rose by 20 per cent to 72.7. Any sustained second-quarter rise is unusual, but one of this proportion is unparalleled in recent business history. Although employment still was below the level prevailing at the same time last year, there was a substantial gain in each month of the second quarter. Increases in the number employed were reported by practically all branches of trade."

June Department Store Sales Lower

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board has placed the value of department store sales in June at one point less than in May and April.

On the basis of the 1923-1925 average as 100 the June sales amounted to 66. The figures were compiled from 384 stores in 201 cities.

The sales were 4 per cent smaller than in June a year ago. The aggregate for the first six months of this year was 15 per cent below that of the same period a year ago.

Two districts showed increases in department sales, the St. Louis territory, 1 per cent and the Dallas territory, 3 per cent.

In other districts, declines compared to a year ago were: Boston 5 per cent, New York 5 per cent, Philadelphia 4 per cent, Cleveland 1 per cent, Richmond 7 per cent, Atlanta 3 per cent, Chicago 5 per cent, Minneapolis 3 per cent, and Kansas City and San Francisco unchanged.

Dividends

Century Shares Trust declared a semi-annual dividend on its participating shares of 35 cents a share, payable August 1 to stock of record July 12.

Directors of Fidelity Fund, Incorporated, declared today a regular quarterly dividend of 80 cents a share and an extra dividend of 80 cents a share, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

National City Bank Earned Rate

NEW YORK, July 11—Despite an apparent reduction in undivided profits of National City Bank in quarter ended June 30, last, after payment of dividends, the earnings of the bank were in excess of dividend payments in that period. Additional writeoffs and other charges were responsible for decrease in undivided profits. As of June 30 surplus and undivided profits stood at $55,695,499, of which $50,000,000 represented surplus, compared with $55,983,030 at the end of last March.

Empire Trust Company Earnings

NEW YORK, July 11—Empire Trust Company earned its dividend in the second quarter with a small margin left to be added to undivided profits. As of June 30 its surplus and undivided profits stood at $2,589,167, compared with $2,536,339 as of March 31, last. Deposits increased to $87,336,976 in the period from $50,040,585.

Superheater Co. Expected To Share in Railroad Recovery

Producer of Essential Apparatus for Carriers in Good Position to Profit From Revived Earning Power of Roads—Financial Position Strong

By G. R. ERICSON

Following the quick upturn in the commodity and stock markets, presaging, according to most economic services, a general recovery in business of practically all lines, various industries are preparing for a resurgence in orders and subsequently in earnings.

The unusual rise in railroad traffic, which recently has amounted to as much as 30 and 45 per cent on some of the larger carriers, is stirring up definite expectations among the railroad equipment companies of a substantial increase in business in the next year or two.

Among the concerns which are expected to benefit materially from transportation recovery is Superheater Company, one of the largest manufacturers of boiler superheaters and feed water heating apparatus in the world.

Incorporated in 1912 in Delaware, and succeeding a company organized in 1910, the present title was assumed in 1921. The company has shown substantial earning power in the last two decades, its best recent year being 1926, when net income exceeded $4,000,000, and earnings per share equaled $4.13.

Foreign Affiliations

Despite depression difficulties and the depths to which railroad purchases have fallen, Superheater has been able to show profits every year without exception, though net in 1932 was due not to manufacturing operations but to other income from investment and royalties. The fact that the company is without funded debt or preferred stock and for years has been able to maintain a strong financial position, has made it possible to continue dividend disbursements, though at a reduced rate.

Superheater's principal plant is located at East Chicago, Ind., where it has 16½ acres on which are factories devoted to the production of a wide range of superheaters for locomotive, marine and stationary boilers, as well as of pipe coils and stills for oil heating and cracking

It makes and sells also locomotive feed water apparatus, separately fired heaters, locomotive exhaust steam injectors, superheated steam pyrometers, water-cooled furnace walls, heat exchangers and steam reheaters and desuperheaters, a great many of which are under its own exclusive patents in the United States and Canada, and under foreign patents as well.

Affiliated with the company are the Superheater Co., Ltd., of London, Eng.; the Superheater Co., Ltd., of Montreal, Can., and Compagnie des Surchauffers of Paris, France.

In 1930, jointly with Babcock & Wilcox Co., it purchased the Lummus Co., of Boston, Mass., an old established engineering firm, which subsidiary was incorporated to engage in the design and manufacture of distillation and refining equipment for the chemical, petroleum and alcohol industries.

Customers of the company include not only the railroads and locomotive companies, but industrial and public utility concerns as well. Orders come from contracts on new projects and from improvements, extensions and modernizations of existing plants.

Bids for Combustion Concerns

A development which may extend the scope of the company into the field of automatic stokers, equipment for preparing and burning pulverized fuel and into the manufacture of furnaces, boilers, steam generators and complete power plants, awaits court action on a $2,000,000 bid of the company for the control of the International Combustion Engineering Corporation, a concern with world-wide connections whose assets in 1929 were valued at about $58,000,000.

Following depression difficulties resulting in receivership, with successful bid being made by Superheater, preferred stockholders of Combustion are combating sale of assets, and final action on the award is yet to come. A tentative pro forma balance sheet of Combustion giving effect to the reorganization plan of April 3, 1933, shows assets to be about $6,666,000.

A stable income was shown by Superheater from 1925 through 1930, net averaging approximately $3,275,000 annually. However, as transportation companies shut down almost tight on buying of new equipment, earnings dropped sharply in 1931 to $385,208, or 44 cents a share, and held around that low level in 1932 when net of $337,027, or 34 cents a share, after charges and taxes was reported.

Strong Financial Position

Profits in 1933 should show a material comeback as the railroads order more freely to replace obsolete or wornout equipment. Besides the company has achieved a fair degree of diversification, and recovery will undoubtedly produce increased orders from industrial and utility concerns. Net income in the first quarter of this year was $61,785.

The company has no bonded debt or bank loans and no preferred stock. The only capital issue is that of 985,205 shares of no-par stock, these shares having been split on a five-for-one basis in October, 1929. The new stock sold as high as 53 in 1929. The low in 1933 was 7½ and the high 33.

Financial position is very strong, with current assets as of Dec. 31, 1932, totaling $13,699,304 and current liabilities only $346,381. Net current assets were only $250,000 less than the year before. The marketable securities of $11,826,125 at the end of the year have no doubt increased in value substantially in view of the big security rise since the Democratic Administration took control. Earned surplus stands at $9,854,739.

Annual dividends of $2.50 were paid on the no-par stock to Oct. 15, 1931; $1 in 1932 and a 50-cent rate began in 1933. Current price of 23 reflects the strong financial condition of the company and belief that higher rates are in prospect.

The World's Business

A Managed Currency

THE implication seen in the President's antigold note, that he has in mind a "managed currency" such as that advocated by Professor Fisher, Mr. Keynes and Professor Cassel of Sweden, has been echoed in informed quarters by an almost universally skeptical comment that it cannot be done. The Reserve System was set up to take the edge off panics and maintain reserves against bank runs, and banking experts who ought to know are convinced that this is all it can hope to do. The managed currency thought seems to be fathered by the wish, and is apparently to be filed in the same category with other recent overestimates of what can be done by statesmen, officeholders and administrators about currency. Among these should be included the efforts to talk up business late in 1929, to prevent wage declines in 1930, to keep Great Britain on the gold standard in 1931, to revive business by Federal Reserve open-market purchases of securities in 1932, to stabilize international exchange in June, 1933, and now to "manage" the level of prices.

* * *

Difficulties of Codes

The effort to organize industry under political auspices seems to be another overestimate of the power and wisdom of statesmen, officeholders and administrators. General Johnson is having increasing difficulty in minding other people's business. People who work with their mouths shut persist in doing so, and people who live by talking are having more and more difficulty as they get nearer to actualities. The textile code apparently "jelled" because the textile industry was in a frame of mind to get together, and it is, in fact, an extremely well-organized industry—for one thing, because it is about the oldest industry in the country. Other industries, newer, producing goods less subject to standardized quality and nature, and with production methods still undergoing rapid changes, will find it more difficult to coöperate with the Administration for technical reasons, if for no other. And if these industries are to be fitted into codes, some questions will have to be answered which have never yet been answered to general satisfaction, such as: "What is an industry? What is a fair price? What is a fair wage? Should producers be free to improve their operations by using better machinery and methods? And if so, what about the well-known problem of technological unemployment?"

* * *

Dollar Depreciation

The fall in the dollar has now reached over 30 per cent, and the dollar and the pound are now near their former parity. It is probable, therefore, that most of the depreciation of the dollar in terms of gold has already taken place. Fifty per cent is the maximum which the President can legally authorize, and venturous souls in March and April were predicting a 35 per cent depreciation, while the Committee for the Nation asks for no more than a 42 per cent depreciation. It appears likely, therefore, that the stimulus to rising prices which decline of the dollar on the foreign exchanges has hitherto provided has not much further to go, and if prices are to rise further, they will have to do so for some other reason. That other reasons exist, however, seems quite well established.

* * *

Follows American Lead

Contrary to the original guesses of the financial district, it now appears that the pound sterling, rather than the continental "gold bloc" currencies, is to be depreciated. British parliamentary leaders are beginning to talk in the same terms as President Roosevelt, of the necessity of a rise in commodity prices. Just how they are going to effect this remains to be seen, but it is fairly certain that even the discussions themselves are likely to be followed by speculative sales of the pound sterling, which will please British exporters. From September, 1931, when the Bank of England defaulted, to March, 1933, when the Federal Reserve System defaulted, prices in England remained about the same, and British politicians seemed content; but the American example seems to be a taking one. The next question will be what definite steps the British will take. The American precedent as to intention is clearer than the precedent as to method.

H. M. P.

Code Opens New Era for Cotton Cloth Industry

To Be Effective July 17 —Trade Better After Time of Uncertainty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 11—A new era for cotton cloth business in the United States was inaugurated by President Roosevelt on July 9, when he signed the Code of Fair Competition for the cotton textile industry. This is the first code agreed upon by those engaged in the cotton textile industry, also the first to obtain executive approval, and the President commended in the highest terms the leaders in the industry.

The code was approved in time to go into effect on the date originally provided in its terms, viz., July 17, the second Monday after its approval. This will be a great relief as last week's dealings were very much hampered by the uncertainty as to the adoption of the code and as to its effective date.

The President and his administrator expressed concern about the rapid rise in prices of many commodities, especially textiles, lest the high-priced goods get on the market before the higher pay rolls, with their increased buying power, can absorb them. For that reason steps are being taken to hasten the adoption of codes in other leading industries which normally employ large numbers of workers.

Textile Recovery

In regard to textiles, it is stated that cotton goods had advanced considerably prior to the consideration of the Industrial Recovery Act by Congress. There have been three major causes influencing the advance in prices of cotton textiles, viz., the bank holiday, the actual move for inflation by banning gold payments, and the Industrial Recovery Act.

Reports from wholesale and retail channels confirm the statement that there has been considerable speculative buying, not only by dealers and wholesalers, but by the public at retail. Buying by speculators has been limited by the fact that the banks have refused to finance any appreciable volume of business to men outside of the industry and have confined their loans to regular dealers.

Converters are surprised at the reorders they are receiving from retailers at this late date for more summer goods, demanding extra quick delivery. This has kept converters coming into the market repeatedly for replenishments long after the season's normal close. This shows that the public is responding to the lure "to stock up while prices are low." Whether this will result in unseasonable lull in the fall remains to be seen.

All Prices Advance

All prices have been advanced. The 39-inch 4.00-yard 80x80s sold at 8⅝c, the 4.75-yard 68x72s at 7⅝c, and the 5.35-yard 64x60s at 6⅝c. Carded broadcloths 36½-inch 5.00-yard 80x60s brought 7½c and the 37-inch 4.10-yard 1 0x60s, 8½-⅝c. Combde broadcloths 37-inch 4.20-4.40-yard 128x68s moved at 13¼s and the 144x76c at 15c.

All sheetings were advanced from ½c to 1c a yard. Drills were active and strong. Filling sateens, three leaf twills, and osnaburgs were also advanced during moderate trading.

In the fine goods division the market was slightly more active in the actually shortened week and the volume was almost equal to the previous full week. Prices were higher and many desired goods were unobtainable in first hands. There was good buying of combed lawns late in the week which pushed prices to new highs. The 40-inch, 7.00-yard, 96x92s sold at 10c for spot as well as future delivery.

Poplins were again popular at 16c for the 37-inch, 3.40-yard, 102x48s two ply and singles. There was active business in combed pongees. Combed marquisettes were active. The 48x22s sold at 5c and the 48x32s at 6c.

Rayon goods were in strong demand but hard to buy. Mills are not offering goods until they know what rayon yarns they can secure for September delivery. Cotton ducks were strong and active at advancing prices.

Dry June for Cotton

NEW YORK, July 11—The cotton-growing area of this country, particularly the western part of the belt, experienced one of the driest Junes on record, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. This dryness in June occurred in areas which have less than usual subsoil moisture as a result of scant winter rains, making generous rains necessary in July and August to produce satisfactory yields of cotton per acre.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Dorchester Savings Bank	July 15
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Elliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	July 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	July 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brockton Savings Bank	July 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Aug. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Aug. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Stockline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10

Gain in Employment By Carriers in June

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 11

EMPLOYMENT on Class 1 American railroads increased 20,200 men in June, as compared with May. Statistics released today at the offices of the Interstate Commerce Commission showed 957,330 men working on the railroads in June, as compared with 937,103 in May.

The figures do not include employees of switching and terminal companies. Almost all of the increase is reflected in train and engine service employees, this category showing an increase of 1.39 per cent.

American Writing Paper Co. Sales 100 P. C. Over Last Year

Sales of all types of paper by American Writing Paper Co. in 21 days of June were more than 100 per cent greater than like period of 1932, and were 80 per cent of the total in the corresponding period of June, 1929. It is operating at a profit for the first time in several years.

Sales of all grades of paper in 21 days of June totaled 6,418,893 pounds, compared with 3,174,689 the like period of June last year and 7,699,545 the first 21 days of June, 1929. The greatest increase was in industrial papers, with 2,203,597 pounds, compared with 1,232,054 the corresponding period of June last year and 2,078,729 in the like period of June, 1929.

Special paper sales were 1,138,765 pounds, compared with 469,050 and 1,054,050 pounds, respectively. Writing paper sales were 1,076,710 pounds, compared with 598,987 and 1,439,509 pounds, respectively, and book and cover paper 1,603,637 pounds, compared with 615,993 and 2,085,376 pounds, respectively. Papeterie sales showed the smallest gain, totaling 396,184 pounds in 21 days of June, compared with 258,605 in the like period of June last year and 1,041,881 in the corresponding days of June, 1929.

The company has no bank loans, and holds cash more than sufficient to pay off total current liabilities.

Profit for Union Oil of California

LOS ANGELES, July 11—Union Oil Company of California reports for the six months ended June 30, 1933, estimated net profit of $200,000 after taxes, equal to 5 cents a share on the 4,386,000 shares of $25 par, compared with $1,500,000, or 34 cents a share in the first half of 1932.

For the quarter ended June 30 last, net profit, including $1,350,000 nonrecurring profit from sale of company's one-half interest in Union Atlantic Company, was $1,300,000, equal to 30 cents a share. Excluding nonrecurring profit, the loss amounted to $50,000. This compares with net loss of $1,100,000 in the preceding quarter and net income of $550,000, equal to 12 cents a share, in the June quarter of 1932.

Sales in the first six months this year totaled $24,200,000, compared with $28,600,000 in the first half of 1932. Sales volume amounted to 13,700,000 barrels, compared with 14,700,000 barrels in the first half of 1932.

"As a result of improved conditions now prevailing, current operations are being carried on at a profit," according to L. P. St. Clair, president.

Paper Production In 1932 Declines 14.6 P. C.

WASHINGTON, July 11—Bureau of Census announced that 1932 output of paper and paper board fell 14.6 per cent from 1931 to a total of 8,011,130 tons, according to preliminary tabulation of data collected at the annual census of paper industry.

Standard newsprint production last year amounted to 1,047,047 tons, compared with 1,203,263 tons in the previous year. Building paper output was 293,549 tons, compared with 395,539.

Total of paper board production was 3,303,371 tons last year, compared with 3,847,823 tons in 1931.

Jay L. Francis & Co

Members of the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange.

Orders Executed on All Exchanges

National Building
347 Bay Street
Toronto, Can.

Large Backlog Of Orders for Gulf States Steel Co.

Biggest Since 1930 and June Output Assures Profit for Month

Gulf States Steel Company has biggest backlog of finished steel orders on hand since its new sheet and plate mills were built in 1930. The company has been operating five of its six open-hearth furnaces at Gadsden, Ala., and its blooming mill has been running at 95 per cent of capacity.

One of the open-hearth furnaces is scheduled to be shut down over the July 4 holiday, but it may have to be operated again shortly thereafter, for there was a substantial bulge in orders last week on top of a rising demand in earlier weeks of June.

June shipments showed pronounced improvement and assure the company of profitable operations for the month, after meeting all charges. Gulf States Steel's tonnage has been improving the past few months, but the poor prices prevailing in the steel industry made profit impossible until this month.

With higher prices scheduled to go into effect, the company should be able to show a favorable earnings statement on new business.

Gulf States' costs are low, for its raw materials are located on or near the property eliminating transportation costs. With over-all operations at less than 35 per cent of capacity the company can earn all its charges, assuming demoralizing price competition, such as existed in the industry a few months ago, does not distort this picture. At 40 per cent of capacity and reasonable price stability the company should be able to show a balance for the common stock.

Gulf States Steel has been operating well in excess of the 50 per cent ingot-producing rate for the general industry recently, but the prospect of fulfilling the foregoing estimated profit levels depends, of course, on sustained operating schedules and a sustained demand.

Union Trust of Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, July 11 — Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh's statement as of June 30, 1933, shows capital, surplus, profits and reserves of $75,795,209, an increase of $914,243 since March 31, 1933. Deposits were $180,379,689, up $16,401,837; trust funds $435,701,345, up $40,900,252, and cash and United States Government securities were $147,193,339, an increase of $16,270,895. Corporate trusts amounted to $861,766,300.

Crown Willamette Paper

Crown Willamette Paper Company reports a net loss of $37,613 for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1933, compared with a net profit of $2,233,926 for the previous fiscal year ending April 30, 1932.

What's Ahead for These Stocks?

Gen. Electric	Westinghouse
Elec. Bd. & Share	Am. Pow. & Light
Atchison	So. Pacific
B. & O.	Penn. R. R.
Great Northern	N. Y. Central
Continental Oil	Phillips Pet.
Col. Gas. & Elec.	No. American

CURRENT UNITED Bulletin reviews these issues and gives definite instructions for market action.

Send for Bulletin CSM-9 FREE
(Please print name and address)

UNITED BUSINESS SERVICE
210 Newbury St. Boston, Mass.

The Editor's Puzzle

117

The Lindberg Museum in St. Louis is ~~not only only said to be unmet~~ched ~~ed but~~ unique, ~~in this respect, that it is regarded as being, so far as is generally known, the only one of its kind in the entire world that is especially and purposely designed to~~ houses ~~and provide safe keeping for~~ the trophies of a living person.

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

News for the Vacationist

The pages of hotel and travel advertisements in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor are brimful of news about vacation opportunities. They tell you of interesting places to go and of convenient routes of travel. You'll find them helpful in planning an enjoyable holiday.

Progress in Education

What the Parent Can Do About the Child's Books

Summer-Time Reading for Boys and Girls

By HAZEL MITCHELL McCANN
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY children — particularly those in private schools and public schools in the larger cities—have brought home their summer reading lists. Often these lists prove to be long and important-looking, with only a sprinkling of the pleasantly familiar classics, and with a majority of the titles selected from contemporary juvenile literature. Sometimes the very multiplicity of these newer titles proves bewildering, and many thoughtful fathers and mothers find themselves asking the same question: How can I as a parent help to make my child's summer reading program truly successful?

There are several ways in which parents can quite definitely contribute to the success of any summer reading program which may be outlined for their children. First, the parent can help simply by realizing and appreciating the importance of summer time reading. As an adult he has only to search his own memory to recall that his richest book experiences have often come from leisure reading, so-called desultory reading perhaps. It is the book which we choose to read which we most thoroughly enjoy. All the appreciation avenues are open when the child reads in his summer leisure the book of his own choosing, and he reads therefore with the keenest pleasure and the richest benefits. The child's summer-time reading therefore is important. The wise parent will find ways to let the child know that he—the parent—is happy in the unfoldment of his child's literary background.

Perhaps a Sharing

Perhaps all this may result in a sharing of some modern book of beauty like Laura Adams Armer's "Waterless Mountain" — a book which again demonstrates that even everyday life details when portrayed by a true artist rise to heights of charm and loveliness. Or, if the child is sensitive to the beauty of richly creative writing and the adult has not lost his love for fairies, they may enjoy together Ella Young's "Unicorn With Silver Shoes," a modern fairy tale built of the fabric of dreams, narrated in singing prose, and possessing that lively quality of humor which seems so rare in juvenile books.

All summer reading lists stress poetry in all age-groups. Fortunate indeed is that child who will this summer discover the book—included on many of the 1933 school lists—"The Cambridge Book of Poetry for Children," edited by Kenneth Grahame. This second edition of that discriminating and satisfying anthology prepared some years ago by the late Kenneth Grahame contains additional poems by de la Mare, A. A. Milne, and others, the choice of which Kenneth Grahame approved. The selection is never in the least patronizing, and is sufficiently varied to satisfy and delight a wide age range.

A second way in which the parent may definitely help to make his child's summer reading program effective lies in the degree of skill which he exercises in setting the stage for the summertime reading. How shall the project be motivated? Just how shall the books themselves be presented? With some children the dramatic approach is successful; with other a nonchalance amounting almost to indifference will be found most effective. Often it is wisest to relate the books to be chosen, or at least some of them, to some family or vacation project.

Choice of Nature Books

By a careful choice of nature books, for example, a summer at the shore or in the country may become a far more meaningful experience. In this connection a new nature book might well be mentioned—"The Year 'Round, a Book of the Out-of-Doors," by Clarence J. Hylander. This really valuable nature guide is not only comprehensive (it will indeed answer most of the nature questions which a child will ask) but because of its seasonal arrangement, it is interesting and readable as well. A whole summer's reading may be keyed to some travel experience which the family is sharing.

Last summer one mother built her reading program for her three children, ranging in age from 9 to 14, about Gertrude Hartman's "The World We Live In and How It Came to Be." This splendidly vital history of our world from the time when it was whirling star-dust straight down to our present day of dynamo and airplane is in itself stirring and absorbing; by uniting with it some fine fiction having background material correlating with the sectional themes of "The World We Live In," a stimulating and enriching reading program was worked out. (For the benefit of those interested, a list of correlating material will be found at the conclusion of this article.)

A third way in which the parent can direct to a happy conclusion his child's summer-time reading program is by helping him to choose the right books for his individual needs, that is, by realizing that there is available for every child a book which is at the moment right for his age, his interests, and his reading capacity. The rapid strides ahead which juvenile literature has taken within the past few years are in no other way more clearly evidenced than in this. It is now a possible and a pleasant task to choose the right book for every child's development.

A Double Quality

Our new viewpoint with regard to the presentation of factual material—that it shall be authentic and that it shall at the same time possess some literary value—has resulted in some informational books of real charm with subject material covering a wide age range. Even the small boy has not been forgotten, for within the last few weeks Henry B. Lent has prepared for him "Full Steam Ahead!" a book which takes him from bridge to engine room of a modern ocean liner during the six days of the crossing. Not only does the book give the boy all the facts as to how a modern liner is commanded, navigated, and even provisioned; but it supplies this information in such a really spirited way that the reader gets the "feel" of ocean travel.

Our increasing emphasis upon international understanding has been reflected in some splendidly fine juvenile fiction offering rich backgrounds of foreign home life, customs, and traditions. Again these have been written for varying ages, so that the nine-year-old who chooses Sonia Mazer's charming story "Masha: A Little Girl in Russia," will feel as pleasantly provided for as does her high school sister who selects a junior novel depicting the experience of youth in Sweden like "Ingrid's Holidays," by Signe Lindegren. For boys of the same age "Rudi of the Toll Gate," by Hill and Maxwell and "The Parrot Dealer" by Kurt Wiese will provide an equal satisfaction—the first taking its reader to present-day Germany, the second introducing to him the colorful interior of South America.

Story Histories

Never before has it been possible to put into the hands of boys and girls such a wealth of material capable of reproducing for them the story of their country's growth and development. Vital juvenile histories like Hartman's "These United States"; stirring biographies like Darrow's "Nathan Hale," or Eaton's "Young Lafayette"; thrilling fiction like Grey's "Rolling Wheels," Allee's "The Road to Carolina," and Swift's "The Railroad to Freedom": all these reconstruct for youthful readers the richly varied pageant of our country's past.

And lastly the new attempt to achieve the presentation of material more carefully graded and more nearly suited to varying reading capacities has made it possible to secure for the slow-reading child a content material which is interesting and stimulating expressed in a text which does not impose a too heavy burden in the way of sentence structure and vocabulary range. For the teacher or parent interested in choosing books falling within this classification, there is available a new book entitled "The Right Book for the Right Child." This buying guide has been prepared by a subcommittee of the committee on library work with children of the American Library Association, and by the research department of the Winnetka public schools. Although parents of rapid and voracious readers will feel that the lists are keyed too low to be of service to them, to the teacher or parent needing to select titles on the basis of accurate grading and standardization the book offers real aid and is thus another token of the very definite way in which parents can help to make of summer-time reading a genuine success.

Below are listed, in order of reference, the titles mentioned in the preceding article:

"Waterless Mountain," Armer; Longmans $2.50
"Unicorn With Silver Shoes," Young; Longmans 2.50
"The Cambridge Book of Poetry for Children," edited by Grahame; Putnam 2.50
"The Year 'Round," Hylander; Putnam 2.00
"The World We Live In," Hartman; Macmillan 5.00

Correlating material in order of use:

"The Earth for Sam," Reed; Harcourt 3.00
"Thereas and His Town," Snedeker, Doubleday 1.75
"The Boy Knight of Reims," Lownsbery; Houghton 2.50
"Courageous Companions," Finger; Longmans 3.00
"The Sea Lord," Limpus; Macmillan 2.25
"Modern Mercuries," George Gilman; McBride 3.00
"Full Steam Ahead!" Lent; Macmillan 2.00
"Masha," Mazer; Doubleday 2.00
"Ingrid's Holidays," Lindegren; Macmillan 1.75
"Rudi of the Toll Gate," Hill & Maxwell; Macmillan 1.75
"The Parrot Dealer," Wiese; Coward. 2.00
"These United States," Hartman; Macmillan 5.00
"Nathan Hale," Darrow; Century 2.00
"Young Lafayette," Eaton; Houghton 2.50
"Rolling Wheels," Grey; Little 2.00
"The Road to Carolina," Allee; Houghton 2.00
"The Railroad to Freedom," Swift; Harcourt 2.50
"The Right Book for the Right Child"; John Day 2.50

When You Write

to schools advertised on this page please be sure to mention The Christian Science Monitor for in this way you enable them to check returns received from Monitor advertising. Both the advertiser and the Monitor will appreciate your courtesy.

Marionettes by Children

I—The Simple Puppet

While this series of eight articles running on Tuesdays was written primarily for teachers for classroom use, we believe that it will prove a rich opportunity to parents who are looking for a wholesome and constructive home project to work out with their children.

By PAUL BRAUN,
Former Director of Puppetry, Johns Hopkins University
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE object of this and ensuing articles on puppet making is to convey as simply as possible methods whereby the average child may construct and manipulate marionettes and puppets for use in classroom work. The designs and patterns described in this series are not pure theory but are the results based upon the work of thousands of children in this country.

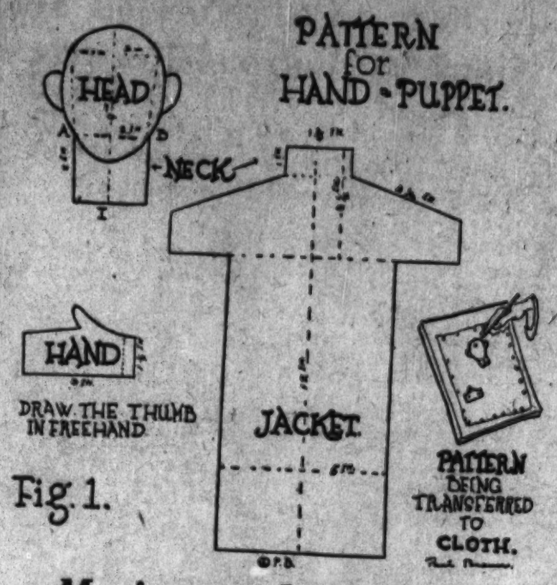


Fig. 1.

The work requires no special ability. It has proved to be extremely fascinating to children of all ages and it is a classroom project which correlates more subjects than almost any other.

Working with puppets introduces the spirit of play into school work. The student learns to work with others toward a common purpose. There are no "star" performers in a puppet show. No child will assume a position of importance.

Puppetry in the school work makes lessons "come alive." Characters from history parade in front of the pupils. Far-away lands are brought right into the classroom, and literature takes on a new meaning when played upon the puppet stage. Master Puppet proves to be a new type of pedagogue with the ability to charm his pupils.

To Make a Simple Hand Puppet

To make the hand puppet you will need some cardboard, strong white thread, glue, half a yard of white cloth, unbleached muslin preferred, colored yarn for hair and a few water colors similar to those found in the average school paint box.

The simple hand puppet has been found by experience to be an excellent instrument for the smaller child to use in place of the more complicated marionette. The plans for making them shown here have been used mainly by children in the second and third grades.

The hand puppet consists of a few simple parts, the head, the hands, the jacket or body. Fig. 1 shows how a hand puppet is made.

The Pattern

Study the drawings carefully. You will note the dimensions of each part of the puppet. Procure some heavy cardboard similar to the kind used for writing show cards. If you can't get cardboard, heavy manila paper or tag board will do. The object in using heavy cardboard is to make sure your pattern will hold up while being used many times by the pupils.

Reproduce every part of the pattern in Fig. No. 1 on the cardboard. Follow the dimensions carefully. It will be necessary to make only one hand pattern. This can be reversed to get both sides of the hand. Cut the pattern out of the cardboard.

Transferring the Pattern to Cloth

After you have cut the pattern from the cardboard, you are ready to transfer it to cloth. Thumbtack the cloth to any smooth surface so that it will not slip during the process. A table top or a drawing board will do nicely. Take the pattern marked head and thumbtack it over the muslin. Using a pencil, draw around the outside edge of the pattern. When you have transferred the entire contour of the head, remove the thumbtacks and repeat the process on another part of the cloth. You will now have the front and back of a head.

Do likewise with the jacket. Both front and back.

You will have to cut four pieces for the hands. Front and back for each one.

Assembling the Puppet

Place the two head pieces together. They are now ready to be sewn. The pattern allows for a quarter of an inch seam when sewing the various pieces together. Sew the two parts, back and front, using a simple running stitch. Sew from A to B (Drawing No. 1) Fig. 1, leaving the two pieces at the neck open.

Secure a mailing tube or roll a piece of cardboard to a diameter just a bit wider than your forefinger. The tube should be as long as is indicated on the drawing. If you use rolled cardboard instead of the tube, glue the edges together and tie a string around it to keep it from slipping. It is important that this tube does not fall apart after the puppet has been made.

Turn the head right side out and through the neck opening, stuff cotton batting into both ears and top of the head. You can use the blunt end of a pencil to aid in the stuffing. Insert the tube into the head as shown in the drawing. Stuff around the tube. Fig. 2. Drawing 1.

Smear the surface of the protruding end of the cardboard tube with glue and firmly glue the neck pieces to it. Wrap with string and put on the side to dry.

Sew the hand parts together and stuff them in the same manner as you did the head, sewing them at the points indicated on the chart.

The jacket may be sewn next, leaving both top and bottom open.

The loose ends of the hands are now to be sewn to the jacket at the points where the wrists are supposed to be. Fig. 2. Drawing 2.

If the glue around the neck tube is dry by this time, insert the tube into the neck of the jacket, bringing the top edge of the jacket up to the head and glue it in place securely. Fig. 2. Drawing 3.

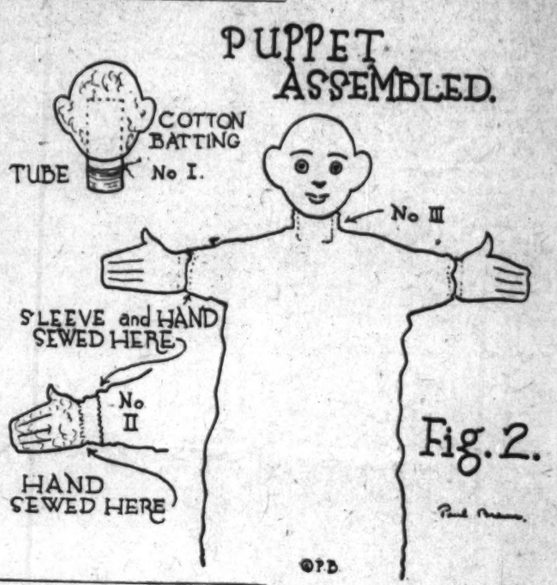


Fig. 2.

Etchings Via Clothes Wringer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Denver, Colo.

WITH darning needles and a clothes wringer featuring heavily, art students of South Denver high school rose above the lack of materials and, virtually without cost, created dry point etchings which, in the opinion of those capable of judging, are "rather lovely things."

Court and Tower—Celluloid Etching by a 15-Year-Old Boy.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Said Miss Janette Conine, the teacher: "The advanced class, some 10 or 12, wanted to try etching. I felt that they could not afford the necessary tools and that under existing conditions I could hardly requisition them. It was, therefore, a case of do it without cost or not at all. A friend gave a strip of celluloid which cut into small pieces made enough to go around. There were the plates.

"Then I decided to try darning needles mounted in eversharp pencil handles to scratch the designs on the plate. I could think the 'priceless process' through as far as a printing press and there I stuck. I thought and thought again. It came! A clothes wringer!"

Miss Conine then laid her plans before her young artists. One, whose family had graduated to an electric washing machine before 1929, unearthed a much used but yet usable clothes wringer of the "hand age" and the etching business got under way.

Follows Miss Connie's own recipe for celluloid "dry points":

1. Make pen-and-ink drawing on paper.
2. Tack drawing on drawing board with celluloid over it.
3. Scratch lines of drawing in celluloid with steel point, a darning needle mounted in eversharp handle.
4. Ink celluloid plate using roller and printers' ink.
5. Dampen Japanese etching paper, press on plate, cover with blotting paper and put through rollers of printing press, a clothes wringer.

Boys and girls could easily adopt this method for experimentation at home during the summer.

Price Not a Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Simsbury, Conn.

Westminster School has adopted for next year a sliding scale of tuition rates somewhat similar to the Kent School tuition plan. Mr. Raymond Richards McOrmond, the headmaster, points out that in times like these private schools are under obligation to save money for parents if it can be done without decreasing the educational service rendered the boys.

"Education offered by a school cannot be measured in price," said Mr. McOrmond. "It is unsound to say that it is worth only so much and no more. It has been our experience that many parents who pay most, ask the least. And many boys whose parents pay least, contribute the most."

Last year by limiting the number of extras and covering them with a flat charge, a substantial decrease was made in the cost of sending a boy to Westminster. This year the tuition rate of $1500 will be maintained, frankly, "for boys whose parents can pay," but the school offers to take 30 boys at $1350, 20 boys at $1200, and ten boys at $1000. As in the Kent School system, every parent will be asked to state what he can pay for the coming year and to arrange his own schedule of payments semi-annually, quarterly, or monthly. If the school, after investigation, feels that a parent is paying his fair share of the cost of maintaining the school, the boy will be accepted at the suggested rates.

This plan corresponds to the Kent School system except that at Westminster the boys will not be asked to wait on table, sweep rooms, or do other work.

This announcement by Westminster School comes after a careful study of the school situation. Although 40 per cent of the boarding schools the country over are reducing their tuition rates, only a few of the better-known eastern schools for boys are making any changes.

Four Years' Tuition For $80 in 1872

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Wilmington, Penna.

EVEN though he enjoyed college at a tuition cost of but $25 a year, and had to pay but $2.75 a week for room and board, the college student of 1872 had little choice of studies, an investigation reveals.

At Westminster College 60 years ago, when there were but 188 students enrolled, which figure included many in the preparatory department, there were but 48 different courses offered and only a few of these are not now in high school curricula everywhere.

Today with 610 students enrolled, there are 215 different courses offered, so that if a student were to take 15 credits each semester, the regular load, and continued until he had taken all courses now offered it would take him 51 semesters, or 25½ years, provided he never "flunked" a course!

The expansion of college curricula is well illustrated by a study of 20-year periods at Westminster. In 1892 when there were 292 students enrolled in the college and the preparatory department, 64 different courses were offered. In 1912, there were 102 courses to choose from. Now there are 215 courses, with more being added each semester.

In 1872, one could, by paying four years' tuition in advance, go through college for a tuition charge of $80. If the tuition were paid each year, the cost was $25 a year. The tuition rate had increased to $60 plus a number of fees by 1912. Today it is $250 a year.

But, granted all these economic advantages, the student of 1872 could not have studied modern chemistry, education, economics and business administration, advertising, journalism, modern dramatic art, radio and modern electricity, microchemical studies, and many of the other courses now offered. He could take either a classical or a scientific course, and many high schools now offer the equivalent to the content of the early college course.

Reduction in Number Of Teachers in England

Special from Monitor Bureau

London.

THE Board of Education for England and Wales has issued instructions to local authorities to cut down the teaching staffs in their schools.

The severest cut proportionately is to be made in the secondary schools, the board indicates what in its view are extravagances. When a school admits children in numbers which are not multiples of 30 then difficulties occur; for the normal secondary school class contains 30 pupils. If, say, 40 or 75 are admitted a teacher has to be employed for a surplus small group. It is recommended, therefore, that in the case of neighboring schools the number should be jointly organized so that the entries are 30 or a multiple of 30 as far as possible.

The advanced sixth forms also present difficulties. These are the oldest boys and girls who are taking specialized work in small groups.

It sometimes happens that one teacher will be necessary for four of five students, or even for one or two. The board suggests the amalgamation of small groups in several schools so that the classes of reasonable size can be made up, and economy of staff effected. Further economy could be effected if the older students did more private study.

By these means it is expected that the total number of teachers will be reduced by several thousand. But reductions are not to be effected by dismissals. They are to be brought about by refraining from filling vacancies caused by retirements and resignations. This means that existing teachers will not be adversely affected. The new regulations will, however, fall heavily upon young teachers now in training, for they will be met by a reduction in the number of vacancies when they finish their period of training.

Textbooks in the Spotlight

As regards school textbooks, the congress noted with satisfaction that several national committees on intellectual coöperation, notably those of France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Holland Lithuania and Switzerland, had already set up special subcommittees of historians and educators to examine complaints received from other national committees and to inspect the contents of textbooks published in other countries. It urged still other countries to do likewise.

With regard to the problem of an auxiliary language which would be universally available as a common means of communication between individuals of every nation, the congress requested the Assembly of the League, in conjunction with the International Labor Organization, to set up a temporary joint committee to examine this matter and report what language (whether natural or artificial) should thus be made available, and to take the necessary steps, preferably by means of an international convention, to secure its universal availability, particularly by causing it to be taught to all children.

An Educators' Section

It was suggested that League of Nations Societies in as many countries as possible might group in a special educators' section of the society such of its members as belong to the teaching profession of every grade and category so as to give an opportunity to compare their experience and develop through this association a sense of their responsibility and power.

The federation was asked through its secretariat to prepare forthwith and submit to the societies a plan for establishing and maintaining in Geneva a permanent exhibition of books, maps, slides and all other apparatus found to be most effective in every country for teaching the aims and organization of the League of Nations and the spirit of international coöperation. Under this plan, constituent societies would at their own expense send to the federation at Geneva sufficient material of this nature to enable the federation to organize this summer a preliminary exhibition for the benefit of its Geneva Summer School and the members of such other lecture courses and conferences for teachers and students as may be interested.

World Conferences

Two world conferences are envisaged by the federation. One is a conference on training in world citizenship, and the other a world conference of youth. Plans for these meetings are being worked out by the secretariat of the federation and its standing committee on education. Another plan on which the societies are working is the establishment of traveling holiday scholarships for teachers. These would enable teachers in the primary schools of one country to spend their summer holidays in the homes of members of the League of Nations Society in another country. The scholarships would be awarded only after personal interviews with the candidates and not as a result of essays or other competitions.

A film designed to interest children and adults in the aims and work of the League of Nations is now in prospect. The League secretariat offered to submit draft scenarios to the film committees of the Duteh, British, and other societies not later than July 3. Societies everywhere were invited to submit suggestions for this film, which it is hoped can be produced in the near future.

The League and the Schools

For Mutual Respect Between Peoples

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Montreux, Switzerland

THAT teachers and students are never absent from the thoughts of the League of Nations and its supporters throughout the world was clearly shown when the seventeenth plenary congress of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies met here June 2-7. A number of resolutions on educational subjects were adopted by the congress.

Not the least important were the decisions taken in support of the Geneva Disarmament Conference. The congress unanimously urged all states which become signers of the disarmament convention to accept at least the following obligations:

(a) That the teaching given in their respective territories is not only not of a character to create or maintain amongst the young generation hatred, contempt or misunderstanding of other peoples, but is also so conceived as to develop good understanding and mutual respect between peoples;

(b) That children and young people in their respective countries shall be made aware of the interdependence of all nations in the modern world community and learn something of the aims and work of the League of Nations, the terms of the Covenant and of the Pact of Paris, and the recent growth of international cooperation;

(c) That adequate measures shall be taken to instruct in these matters students in the teachers' training colleges as well as those men and women who are already engaged in the actual work of teaching in the schools and colleges and to provide all necessary material for their use; and

(d) That a report shall be submitted by each signatory state to the Council of the League of Nations not less frequently than once in every three years upon the measure taken (whether by official or unofficial agencies) to fulfill these obligations. These reports shall be published, together with any recommendations made thereon by the Council.

Women in U. S. Colleges

Washington

Four women had sufficiently prepared to enter college work by 1837 and were graduated in 1842. By 1890 one out of every three college students was a woman, and the total enrollment of all college students was 156,756.

By 1930 there were seven times as many college students—about 1,085,000. Nearly one-half of all students in the colleges now are women."

While only four women received degrees in 1837, colleges and universities gave degrees to 47,544 women in one recent year.

Of 1490 institutions of higher learning in the United States, 1008 are coeducational, 227 for men only and 255 for women.

BOYS' SCHOOLS United States

ONARGA FOR BOYS
—is a School of Constructive Thinking! Accredited. Prepares for College or Business. Individual attention. Athletics. Five buildings. 89 miles south of Chicago. Endowed. CATALOG:—Col. J. M. Pittinger, Supt. Box M, Onarga, Illinois

HARVARD SCHOOL
(Military)
Accredited Small Classes. Grammar, High, Junior College. Mental, moral, and physical training that fits boys for college or business. Year 'round outdoor full sports program. Tan-Aero Campus. Episcopal
Catalogue on Request.
34th Year Opens September 19, 1933
Rev. Harold H. Kelley, A. B., Headmaster
1401 S. Western Avenue, Los Angeles, California

COEDUCATIONAL United States

The FOXWOOD School
41-03 Bowne Street Flushing, N. Y.
Foxwood, established in 1913 by the present principal, is a Country Day School combining the best of the past with the advantages of recent educational progress. The school accepts boys and girls from Kindergarten through Secondary School and offers both college preparatory and general courses. Hours 8:30-5 o'clock.
ELIZABETH CURTIS DRESSER, Principal

Lower School ▲ Upper School ▲ College of Liberal Arts

Offers an educational training from kindergarten through high school and college to the A. B. degree, unified as to fundamentals yet with each department designed to meet the specific need of its own group.

The PRINCIPIA
Founded 1898
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
COEDUCATIONAL

GIRLS' SCHOOLS United States

Drew Seminary
Accredited school for 120 girls. Thorough college preparatory, general courses. Music, art, domestic science, secretarial. On beautiful Lake Gleneida, 80 miles north of New York City. Inspiring contacts with companionable faculty in atmosphere of cultured home. Student government. All sports—riding. Gymnasium. 54 acres. Separate Junior School. 67th year. Catalog.
Dr. H. E. Wright, Pres., Box S, Carmel, N. Y.

BUSINESS

SUMMER SECRETARIAL COURSES Three months and longer—to meet every demand. A distinctive quality school training for business positions. Free Placement Service. ¶ Start any Monday—day or evening. Write or telephone (State 1881) for free catalog.
THE GREGG COLLEGE
6 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

ART

THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO
ART SCHOOL 55th year. All branches of Fine and Industrial Art, Painting, Sculpture, Advertising Design, Layout, Lettering, Interior Decoration. Tuition is low—not organized for profit. Faculty of national and international reputation.
Fall term Sept. 18. For illustrated catalog address The Art Institute, Box C. M., Chicago, Ill.

BOYS' SCHOOLS England

St. Michaels
UCKFIELD
SUSSEX, ENGLAND
Preparatory for the Public Schools and Royal Naval College, Dartmouth
Situated midway between Brighton and Tunbridge Wells and about 40 miles from London

PREPARATORY SCHOOLS

Busy Bees School
Ambleside Ave., Streatham, London S. W. 16
Preparatory and Kindergarten Day and Boarding. Children from 3 to 10 years taught and cared for in a bright, happy environment.
Apply PRINCIPALS, Streatham 6830

SECRETARIAL SCHOOLS England

Secretarial College for Educated Girls
Excellent Practical Training
Modern Languages. Moderate Fees.
FIRST CLASS POSTS
Miss Mildred Ransom
15 GREAT CUMBERLAND PLACE
Marble Arch, London, W.1. (Tel.: Pad. 6302)

GIRLS' and BOYS' SCHOOLS

Paxton Park
Beautifully situated in its own extensive grounds.
Within easy reach of London and Cambridge, offers Home and First-Class Tuition for boys and girls up to University Standard.
Write to the Secretary
Paxton Park, Huntingdonshire

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

CLAREMONT
ESHER, SURREY. (14 MILES FROM LONDON)
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
This School is recognized by the Board of Education and prepares for University Scholarships and other public examinations.
International and progressive in outlook.
Pupils accepted from 8 years. Individual tuition for moderate fees.
Particulars from Secretary, Tel. Esher 310

Recording Sunny Hours at
Sherbrook School
GREAVES HALL BANKS
Nr. Southport, Lancashire England
Tel. and Telgms. Spt. 3667
Boarding and Day School for Girls. Junior School 7-14. Fees 30 gns. per Term Boarders. Senior School 14-18. Fees 35 gns. per Term Boarders. Day Fees 4-5 gns. per Term. Tuition to University Entrance by thoroughly Efficient and Qualified staff. Menu plentiful and varied to meet needs of growing girls. For further information and illustrated prospectus apply Sec.
The Termly Brochure of Progress at Sherbrook will be forwarded regularly on receipt of name and address.

Stamping Out of Kidnaping Sternly Demanded by Public

(Continued from Page 1)

extensive efforts in dealing with the racketeer continues to grow.

Federal, State and City Police Are Mobilizing On O'Connell Kidnaping Case

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 11—New York State and city police, reinforced by federal agents, went into action on a state-wide front today to track down a gang of kidnapers who are holding Mr. John J. O'Connell Jr., 24, of Albany, for $250,000 ransom. Mr. O'Connell is the only son of one of the Democratic triumvirate which has ruled Albany County for 12 years. He was abducted shortly after midnight Thursday night as he motored up to his home after an evening with friends.

A telephone call to the office of Mr. Edward J. O'Connell, one of his two uncles, on Friday warned against notifying the police of the kidnaping. This was followed on Saturday by a letter to Mr. Daniel P. O'Connell, the other uncle, demanding $250,000 ransom and instructing the O'Connells to insert a coded advertisement in the Knickerbocker Press of Albany naming persons who might act as intermediaries. When the kidnapers failed to comply with their promise to open negotiations with the O'Connells by last night, the police went into action and an appeal was telegraphed to Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings in Washington by Senator Royal S. Copeland, of New York, for federal aid.

Senator Copeland, who is head of the Senate committee investigating racketeering, said today he was doing everything in his power to help bring about the release of young Mr. O'Connell and the arrest of his abductors.

No act of lawlessness in New York state in years has stirred political circles here as has the kidnaping of young Mr. O'Connell, whose father and uncles are the chief upstate allies of Tammany Hall. Every politician in New York knows the O'Connell brothers, who are an undisputed power in the Democratic state organization.

Since the Democrats are in control of the State Government and New York City and the O'Connell brothers control the Albany County government, including the police department of the city of Albany, the law enforcement machinery of all of them are mobilized and moving as a unit today to bring about the young man's release. Every political leader, every state trooper and every policeman feels a personal responsibility for getting him home to his mother and father alive and well.

The search turned first to the Catskill Mountains, hiding place of several criminal gangs during the last several years, and state troopers are today searching every cranny of the region. Simultaneously the hunt for Mr. O'Connell is being carried on intensively in New York city, where it is believed the kidnapers may have brought him.

A description of the young man was sent out over the police teletype system throughout New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts last night, and today was radiocast throughout the nation. He was described as 24 years old, 5 feet 11½ inches tall, weighing 213 pounds and with light sandy hair, ruddy complexion, round, full face and erect carriage.

Roosevelt Gives Word To Senator Copeland Of 'Full Coöperation'

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 11—The power of the Federal Government was today thrown into the search for the kidnapers of Jorn J. O'Connell Jr. of Albany, N. Y., in a determined attempt to solve what is considered one of the most spectacular challenges to law and order since the Lindbergh case.

President Roosevelt assured Senator Royal S. Copeland his "full cooperation."

The Department of Justice announced that two federal agents were already in Albany working on the case and that descriptions of the supposed kidnapers have been wired to every regional office of the department throughout the country with instructions to arrest the suspects on sight.

Mr. Joseph B. Keenan, recently appointed special assistant to the Attorney-General in charge of all federal anti-racketeering strategy, learned of the case on his arrival at his office and immediately went into conference with Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, director of the bureau of investigation.

It was learned that special steps have been decided upon in addition to the dispatch of federal investigators on the case but the nature of these additional measures was kept secret to prevent their being forestalled by the kidnapers.

Justice department officials were disinclined to look on the recent wave of kidnapings as an organized defiance of the Government by criminal elements, but were prepared to meet it as such in a showdown fight with the elements of social disorder.

The department had not yet been fully informed as to all details of the O'Connell case, but understood it had jurisdiction in view of use of the mails by the kidnapers. If this is the case a penalty of $5000, or 20 years in prison, or both, awaits the criminals. In addition, if it should develop into an interstate affair a further federal statute leaves the penalty to the trial judge, with discretion to go as high as life imprisonment.

The department is treating it as an emergency case. Meanwhile Mr. Keenan is going ahead with development of his plan for a nation-wide drive against all forms of racketeering, including kidnaping. Several other cases within the last two or three days equally challenge the Federal Government and are meeting with the same response from the Department of Justice.

CHICAGO, July 11 (AP) — The United States Bureau of Investigation has entered the Factor kidnaping case and Mr. Melvin Purvis, chief inspector of the Chicago office, yesterday said the bureau expected to find the missing speculator within a few days.

ALTON, Ill., July 11 (AP)—August Luer, 77, a banker, seized in his home as he rested in bedroom slippers before retiring Sunday night, is the latest victim of middle western kidnapers. Mr. Luer, who combines banking with meat packing interests, and is a wealthy, prominent citizen of Alton, was abducted by a young woman and two men. Relatives, professing no knowledge of the identity of the kidnapers, today anxiously awaited receipt of ransom demands.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 11 (AP)—A mail carrier kidnaped by three Georgia convicts in a campaign of robbery and abduction, waged since their escape from Cobb County prison camp last week, was freed unharmed near West Point, N. C., last night. The fugitives took $7 and his car but did not steal his mail. The trio also kidnaped a salesman near Dallas, Ga., and later released him in Tennessee.

Capture of Kidnapers In Many Cases Shows Police Officials Active

The kidnaping of Mr. John J. O'Connell Jr. brings to a climax a long list of abductions, which in recent years have grown more frequent and more daring, until during the past five months eight cases involving ransom demands totaling nearly three quarters of a million dollars have stirred public indignation to the point of concerted action.

What appears to have been a recent wave of abductions may be conveniently classified in a period the beginning of which was marked by the abduction and murder of Charles Augustus Lindbergh, 2-year-old son of Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, a crime which did more to bring to public attention the need for corrective action than any other major criminal activity in recent years.

The most recent cases include: Charles Boetcher 2d, of Denver Colo., kidnaped Feb. 12, 1933; Jerome Factor, Chicago, April 15; Margaret McMath, Harwichport, Mass., May 2; Mary McElroy, Kansas City, Mo., May 27; William Hamm, St. Paul, Minn., June 15; John Factor, Chicago, July 1; John J. O'Connell, Albany, N. Y., July 7; and August Luer, Alton, Ill., July 10. The kidnaping of James De Jute, of Niles, Ohio, on March 2, 1932, although prior to this five-month period, deserves mention among the major kidnapings of recent years. One of his abductors was sentenced to prison for life and another for from one to 20 years.

Some of Mr. Boettcher's kidnapers, who demanded $60,000 ransom, were caught, one being sentenced to prison for 26 years and another receiving a sentence of 16 years.

Margaret McMath was returned, the ransom of $60,000 retrieved and her abductor sentenced to from 24 to 25 years in prison. One of Mary McElroy's kidnapers was caught and some of the money recovered after she was returned.

These are only a few of the total number of kidnapings. Many more have not been reported, authorities say.

To include other recent abductions which appear to be associated with the development of organized crime and the racketeer, it is necessary to mention the kidnaping of Mrs. Nell Donnelly, of Kansas City, in 1930. She was released and her captors arrested, one being sentenced to prison for life and the other for 25 years.

In six other kidnapings since 1931 one abductor was sentenced to life imprisonment, one for 50 years, three for 42 years, three for from 20 to 30 years at hard labor, four for 25 years, one for 22 years, one for from 10 to 20 years, one for from 17 to 25 years, and five for minor terms.

During the last year or so many states have strengthened their laws on kidnaping, California, New Hampshire and North Carolina having been among those voting to impose life sentence and Utah and Louisiana having adopted capital punishment for this offense. Many other states have extended and strengthened laws governing the apprehension and punishment of kidnapers.

Massachusetts Held Sixth in Zoning Rules

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—Massachusetts, with 74 municipalities of more than 25,000 population having zoning regulations, ranks sixth among the states in number of zoned cities, the Bureau of Standards reported today. New York led with 215, followed in order by New Jersey, California, Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Mr. James S. Taylor, chief of the division of building and housing, in his report, recommended appointment of planning commissions to prepare zoning schemes in cities, towns and villages where there is a prospect of considerable construction.

Chinese Order Planes From Buffalo Plant

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—Receipt of an order from the Chinese Government for 36 pursuit planes, powered with 9-cylinder, 700-horsepower engines, was announced yesterday by the Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Company of Buffalo, N. Y. The planes will cost $1,000,000.

Officials of the company said the planes, equipped with the same type motor now being used by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh in his flight to Greenland, were capable of a speed of more than 200 miles an hour. Mr. T. P. Wright, vice-president and general manager of the company, said one of the biplanes was recently demonstrated to government officials in China by Maj. James H. Doolittle.

New Zealand Girl Gets Architecture Degree

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Among the graduates "capped" this year at Auckland University College (University of New Zealand) was Miss Merle Greenwood, the first woman in the Dominion to obtain the degree of Bachelor of Architecture. There are four other women students doing this course.

The course for this degree is a five-year one, and that the standard set is high may be judged by the fact that the school won recognition from the Royal Institute of British Architects in the minimum time.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market reports
5:15 NBC, Maurice Sherman's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 Hank Keene's Connecticut Hillbillies.
6:15 "Happy Landings," Minnie Green.
6:30 Announcements; sport review.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, National Council on Radio in Education; talk, "Mr. Taxpayer vs. Mr. Taxspender."
7:45 NBC, "Phantom Strings."
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 NBC, Talk series.
8:45 NBC, Floyd Gibbons, Fair reporter.
9:00 NBC, Stadium Concert: Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Willem Van Hoogstraten, conductor.
10:00 NBC, Musical Memories: Edgar Guest.
10:30 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
10:45 News; reports; sport review.
11:15 NBC, Address: Senator Robert F. Wagner, New York.
11:30 NBC, Mastersingers: chorus.
12:00-1:00 a. m.—NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Melodie Thoughts."
5:15 NBC, Address, Sir Josiah Stamp, from London.
5:30 NBC, Schirmer and Schmidt, piano duo.
5:45 NBC, "Nursery Rhymes."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; pianist.
6:45 NBC, Helen Ward, popular songs.
7:00 NBC, Guitar and piano.
7:15 After Dinner Revue, popular vocal.
7:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner," sketch.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs"; sketch.
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Taylor Holmes; quartet; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Musical program and dramatic sketch.
10:30 NBC, National Forum; talk, Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, "Talking Picture Time."

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:15 p. m.—CBS, Fred Carrens's orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy," child sketch.
5:45 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes."
6:30 "The Merry-Go-Round."
6:45 Report; Hill Billy George; soloist.
7:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, speaking from London.
7:15 Yankee Singers.
7:30 CBS, "Road Reporters."
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter, commentator.
8:00 CBS, Mary Eastman; orchestra.
8:30 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
8:45 CBS, Four Eton Boys; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
9:15 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
9:30 CBS, Nine Martini; orchestra.
10:00 "As I See It," Richard D. Grant.
10:15 Hughie Connor's Orchestra.
10:30 "Street of Dreams," songs.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00-1:00 CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Barney Rapp's orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Elizabeth Barthell, contralto.
7:00 Announcements; music.
7:15 CBS, "Gypsy Nina."
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 Master's Music Room."
8:00 Recordings, Boston Symphony Orchestra.
8:30 Organ recital.
9:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
9:15 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, "California Melodies."
10:45 CBS, Light Opera Gems.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio string ensemble.
5:15 "Picking the Strings."
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Williams.
6:15 Studio string ensemble.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
7:00 Billy Dooley's Orchestra.
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 Inverness Serenaders.
8:15 American Legion Band.
8:45 Local dance music.
9:30 "Evening Reveries."
9:45 Broadcast to the Fishermen at Sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:30 p. m.—Musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—"Moments with the Masters."
4:30 p. m.—Gordon College musical program.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Musical program.
4:30 p. m.—Marianden Drama Guild.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:15 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; reports; organ.
1:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Radio Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; NBC programs.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:30 p. m.—CBS and local programs.
1:15 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Detroit game, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Local and CBS programs.
10:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:15-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

COUNTRY BOARD

SCOTTS, West Thornton, N. H., White Mountains—Home cooking, conveniences, bathing, fishing; $2.50 per day; booklet. $15 weekly.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, $2500 to $25,000. The undersigned previous a thoroughly organized service of 25 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 130 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SHADOW LAWN

Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olympic frocks, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. MEADOWMERE KNITTING CO., Dept. A-27, Watertown, New York.

ROOMS TO LET

CHICAGO—Room, large light, well ventilated; 15 minutes and 10c fare to FAIR grounds; all modern; good beds; $7 day, $30 week. Write for reservations. HELLER, 1439 East 61st Place.

Auckland University College (University of New Zealand) was Miss Merle Greenwood, the first woman in the Dominion to obtain the degree of Bachelor of Architecture. There are four other women students doing this course.

The course for this degree is a five-year one, and that the standard set is high may be judged by the fact that the school won recognition from the Royal Institute of British Architects in the minimum time.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—1-8 rooms, furnished, unfurnished, $22.50 up; improvements, refrigeration; free auto service. F. E. COOPER, 316 Huntington Ave. KEN. 1830.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—4 rooms and alcove; floor in private home; near First Church. Park Place Tel. Lafayette 3-4020.

BROOKLINE, Mass. (Coolidge Corner section)—4-5-6 rooms, modern and homelike; owners managed; 10c to 57th; American adults only; references exchanged. William Jaques, Regent 3883-R.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

BLAKEHOLM, mountain farm, boys 7-15, refined atmosphere, constructive activities. Caledonia 3-1466, 144 East 36th Street, New York City. BLAKE.

BOOK REPAIRING

FINE binding and repairing of literature; clothing leather; gold stamping. Please write KLASA, 218 E. 18th St., New York City.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

A REFINED Penobscot Bay summer colony offers 8 furnished seven-room cottage very reasonable; bathing, canoeing at dock at Oakland House dining room; electricity and bath. Write OAKLAND HOUSE, Herricks, Bargaintville, Me.

CAMP, Plymouth woods. Fresh Pond, near ocean; screened; boat, bus. MISS FRANKLIN TURNER, 4 Nelson St., Plymouth, Mass.

CORSETIERES

ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corselettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable.
IDA GORDON
239 W. 72nd St., New York City Su. 7-7745

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE O. HANN, 200 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth 2-3000.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers, 421 Riverside Drive. University 4-5343, New York City

FOR SALE OR RENT

ATTRACTIVE, cheery home in beautiful Montclair, N. J.; exceptionally desirable section; convenient transit; established neighborhood. Phone Mtclr. 3-3112-R.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd, New York City.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN, Bantam Lake, Lakeside, Conn.—300-acre estate in Litchfield Hills; 18-room colonial house; quiet, homelike vacation place; rates $30-$35; 6th season; booklet.

COMFORTABLE, loving home in beautiful Shenandoah Valley, offered to a few elderly gentlewomen. Write for full particulars. Mrs. Lorene Macfarlane, Harmony Hall, Harrisonburg, Va.

GRIMSBY, CANADA—MAPLEHURST. Beautiful home for rest and study; large shady grounds, airy rooms; splendid meals; year round. Phone 346J. Box 43, Grimsby, Ont.

HILLVIEW, WOODSTOCK, N. Y., Tel. 140—Loving home for study, rest, recreation, in beautiful Catskills, overlooking mountains; year around; modernly equipped; attractively furnished; home cooking.

MOUNT AIRY—Permanent and transient guests; real home; rates moderate. CHARLOTTE NEARPASS, Box 472, Bernardsville, N. J. Tel. 253.

ROSE LODGE
In the Berkshires COPAKE FALLS, N. Y.
(Home Away From Home)
Enjoy the variety of pleasures well known to this mountain playground.
RATES $17.00 PER WEEK, $2.50 PER DAY

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation.
Booklet Phone Ronk. 18

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
In Department of Public Utilities
Boston, July 6, 1933.

On the petition of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company for approval of a contract for the purchase of gas from the New England Fuel and Transportation Company, the Commission of the Department of Public Utilities will give public hearing to all parties interested at its hearing-room, 166 State House, Boston, on Thursday, the thirteenth day of July current, at ten-thirty A. M.

And the petitioner is required to give notice of said hearing by serving a copy hereof upon the respective mayors of Boston, Chelsea, Everett, Newton, Quincy, Somerville and Waltham and upon the respective chairmen of the selectmen of Acton, Ayer, Bedford, Brookline, Concord, Groton, Lincoln, Littleton, Milton, Sudbury, Watertown, Wayland, Wellesley, and Weston three days at least prior to the date of said hearing, to publish a copy hereof in the Boston Post, Boston Globe, Boston American, Boston Herald, Boston Transcript, The Christian Science Monitor, Waltham News-Tribune and Quincy Patriot Ledger, in each of said papers once at least prior to the date of said hearing, and to make return of service and publication at the time of hearing.

By order of the Department.
ALLAN BROOKS
Administrative Secretary.

REAL ESTATE

ADIRONDACK PROPERTIES
Rentals—Sales—Service
FRANCIS H. SLATER
Tupper Lake, N. Y.

DESIRABLE home, garage, garden, fruit, evergreen trees; plot 75x115. All improvements, restful location, near station, beaches, village; commuting distance to N. Y., beaches; 7 rooms. Price $10,000. Easy terms. Call, write SMITH, 231 Lenox Ave., Freeport, L. I., N. Y.

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate, Insurance
Appraisals, Property Management
Our 25 years' experience will be of value to you in the important selection of your home or investments.
Ohnewald & Denlinger
1498 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1037-8

REST HOMES

VALE OF AVOCA REST HOME
In Garden of Canada—Fruit Belt
30 miles from Niagara Falls, where guests may enjoy quiet study; beautiful scenery, lovely country home. MRS. N. R. BRISCOE, Grimsby, Ont.

ROOMS AND BOARD

ROOM and board in private family, $15 weekly; swimming, boating, fishing; one hour from New York City. Box 6, Seaford, Long Island, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Cool, quiet room, permanent or transient; reasonable. 16 Clearway, Suite 5.

BOSTON, 76 Westland Ave. — Two-room light housekeeping apartment; also cool single room with running water; Christian Scientists preferred. J. F. WOOD; tel. COM. 2557.

N. Y. C., 307 W. 79th—Newly decorated rooms in beautiful apt.; river view; $10, $7, $5; excellent location. (10-A.) ROOTZEE.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., N. Y., Box 371—Two beautiful rooms with baths, private home, spacious grounds; garage space.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

TEA ROOM hostess-manager, thoroughly experienced, wishes position. Write R22, Suite 2340, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Soloist, concert trained, desires church position for summer, anywhere; terms moderate. Apartment 1, 13 West Mt. Vernon Place.

LADY — Experienced attendant, references, happy disposition, wishes position; country preferred, pocket money. Apt. 53, 835 West 151st St., New York. Phone Bradhurst 2-3148.

RESPONSIBLE mature widow offers her services as companion to elderly lady, willing to travel. Write Box C-18, Suite 2340, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

SUMMER BOARD

BOATING, bathing, fishing; vegetables, milk, cream, eggs, chicken; modern; rates $12 per week July. ELMHURST FARM, Contoocook, N. H.

DIRIGO HOUSE Long Island, Casco Bay, Me.
Open June 10 through September.
Splendid cooking. Bathing. Sailing. Fishing. $30 to $40 double; $18 to $21 single. Six miles from Portland.
THE MISSES PERRY

FITTSFIELD, MASS.—Room with board in country 3 miles from heart of city; Old Orchard, ideal for rest and study. Write D. MALCOLM, Pittsfield, Mass., R. D. #1.

QUIET FARM HOME—Bathing, fishing, tennis, golf within three miles. H. EILERS, Red Hook, N. Y.

SHADYKNOLL, Fairhaven, N. J., Vicinity Asbury, Country estate; free auto transportation to bathing; tennis; booklet; 814-818. Redbank 263.

VACATION at No. Scituate Beach; lovely water; excellent cuisine; swimming, golf, tennis, riding; $18-$20. Box 93, Minot, Mass.; tel. 159-M.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

LOUISE BARSKY VIOLIN INSTRUCTION
Pupils prepared for Concerts, Recitals, etc.; all grades accepted. New York Studio, Carnegie Hall, No. 805, Circle 7-0866. New Jersey Studio, Ridgefield Park, 180 Hudson Ave., Hackensack 3-5070-J; Residence, Syracuse 9-5076-J.

Local Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

CHANNEL ISLANDS

JERSEY—St. Brelade's Bay Hotel for winter residence or summer holiday; ideal position facing sea and south; central heating, electric light; moderate terms.

ENGLAND

ABBOTSFORD HOTEL
UPPER MONTAGUE STREET
RUSSELL SQ., LONDON, W. C. 1, ENG.
Adjoining British Museum, two minutes Tubes, Buses, Railway Stations; constant hot and cold water, central heating; terms from 8/6; room, full breakfast, bath, light, attendance; night porter.
Telegrams: "Abbotsfl—Westcent, London"

AT SIMLA COURT HOTEL
Every possible comfort and attention is offered. Super-comfort divan beds, gas fires, hot and cold running water in bedrooms. Excellent food. SIMLA COURT HOTEL, 14 Dawson Place, W. 2. Bay. 2782.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA — Sandringham Private Hotel; facing sea; good bathing; excellent cuisine; moderate terms; near golf, shops, amusements, yet quiet.

Beaulieu Private Hotel
South Norwood Hill, London, S. E. 25
Beautifully situated, 400 feet above sea level; 14½ acres of grounds; sports and flower gardens, billiards; easy access to City and West End. Central heating, gas fires in all bedrooms.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA, BOLEBROKE PRIVATE HOTEL, Cantelupe Road—Moderate bed-sitting room from 21/- inclusive; good catering; opposite Christian Science church. Phone 628.

BLACKPOOL—PORTAGE PRIVATE HOTEL—New South Promenade; ideally situated facing sea; everything new and modern; sea water baths installed. Phone 41276.

BOURNEMOUTH, THE SUNCLIFF PRIVATE HOTEL
East Cliff, uninterrupted sea views whole bay; near church, Cliff lift, pier, amusements; recently refurnished and decorated throughout; unusually large night in sun lounge free, hot sea water baths, hot and cold water and gas fires in bedrooms; lock-up and open garage in grounds; private, self-contained suites, or board residence; separate tables, excellent cooking and food; terms moderate; suites by arrangement. Tel. 530. Grams Suncliff Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH PHONE 6236
BRUNDON, SURREY ROAD.
Charming House, completely modernised, hot and cold water, gas fires in all bedrooms; peacefully situated on own ground, including hard court, croquet, putting green; very easy access sea, golf, amusements, shops; excellent cuisine. Personal supervision Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Blamey.

BOURNEMOUTH, QUORN HALL, Richmond Gardens (Private Hotel) — Secluded garden, facing sea; central, excellent cuisine; hot and cold water, gas and electric fires; personal supervision. MR. and MRS. NORMAN TAYLOR, Tel. 1080.

BOURNEMOUTH, Sandyfield Hall, Manor Road—Pleasantly situated in own grounds near sea, only 2 minutes from shops; hot and cold running water and gas fires in all rooms; garage; central heating; reduced winter terms from 2½ gns.; tariff.

BOURNEMOUTH, Stadfield House, Westcliff Road, near sea—South aspect, bedroom, gas fires. Proprietors MR. and MRS. TURVER.

BOURNEMOUTH, "THE GAINSBOROUGH," WESTCLIFF—Comfortable private hotel, one minute sea front, adjoining Durley Chine. Prop.: MR. AND MRS. G. H. OLDROYD.

BOURNEMOUTH BYNG MANSION
Tel. Boscombe 1610
Entirely modernised; facing south; 3 mins. sea; near Christian Science church; terms moderate.

NR. BOURNEMOUTH, BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Combined attractions of country and sea; near bowling and golf course; beach hut for bathing; tennis; garage. MR. AND MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Longham, Dorset.

BRIGHTON, Claridge, 34 Oriental Pl., 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 364611.

Canterbury CATHEDRAL GUEST HOUSE (incorporated with Tea Lounge)
under shadow of Cathedral
Highly recommended. 37 Burgate Tel. 861

Cumberland House Hotel
51 and 53 Earls Court Square, London, S. W. 5
Pleasantly situated, comfortable, convenient; good food, hot and cold water; bed and breakfast 6/6; per day 10/6; residents from 2½ gns.; magnificent public rooms, billiards; readers of this paper welcome. Phone Flaxman 0830. Write for tariff.

DEVONSHIRE PAIGNTON (Near Torquay)—Board residence; 1 minute sea; personal supervision; terms moderate. MISSES ANDREWS Homecroft, Colin Road. Phone 62101.

EASTBOURNE — Sandhurst Private Hotel, Grand Parade; ideal position, facing sea; hot and cold water in all bedrooms, also gas or electric fires, central heating. Tel. 797. Terms from 3 guineas.

EASTBOURNE, 33, Jevington Gardens—Guest house, close sea, theatres, etc.; tennis free. MRS. M. E. FROST. Tel. 1046.

FALCONHAM HOUSE, Felpham, Sussex—Guest house, luncheons, teas, home-made cakes, sweets, etc.; Ashdowne. Tel. Bognor Regis 321.

FILEY, Linkfield Guest House—Primrose Valley, adjoining links; near sea; hot and cold all bedrooms; tennis, croquet. JENNINGS. Tel. 65.

FOLKESTONE, Glendower Hotel—Ideal position on cliff, sea view every window; excellent cooking; from 3½ guineas inclusive.

HINDHEAD, Punchbowl Inn (Temperance)—Good centre motoring; golf; walking; high altitude, bracing; easy distance London weekends; terms moderate.

KERRISDALE PRIVATE HOTEL
"Proprietress MRS. DAWSON"
4 and 6 Trebovir Rd., S. W. 5, London
Near Earls Court Station
Tel. (Office) Frobisher 2564
(Visitors) Frobisher 2563
Terms from 2 gns. partial board

LAKE DISTRICT
NEWBY BRIDGE HOTEL
NEWBY BRIDGE, LANCS.
Charmingly situated overlooking the southern end of Lake Windermere. Central Heating. Hot and Cold water in every bedroom. Excellent cuisine. Tennis. Boating. Fishing. An ideal centre for touring the Lakes. Tel. 23. A. A. R. A. C. Terms from 4 guineas.
"The Hotel with the real home atmosphere."

LAMPORT HALL, NEAR NORTHAMPTON
Americans on tour may spend a delightful time as guest in one of England's most historical mansions; charming suites and bedrooms, unique library, music hall; valeting, dances; cooking under the supervision of the famous X. M. Boulestin; tour arranged through Shakespeare's country; illustrated brochure from the secretary.

LANGDALE CHASE HOTEL—Most beautiful position on Lake Windermere; lovely grounds, station Windermere. Phone Ambleside 101. AA RAC.

LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel
73 Mount Pleasant
Running water—hot and cold—
in every bedroom.
JACK MONTGOMERY Phone 8239

LONDON, Cowley Grove, Uxbridge—Old mansion house and extensive grounds open to receive paying guests; all modern conveniences; ideal for rest and quiet study; terms moderate. Phone Uxbridge 866.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

LONDON — Private Guest House, 1 Palace Court, W. 2, opposite Kensington Gardens, single from 2 gns., double 4 gns.; good cuisine; also 3-roomed top flat furnished. Phone Bayswater 4908.

LONDON, Fleming's Hotel, 10 Kensington Gardens Square, W. 2—Quiet, gas fires, constant hot water; from 2½ gns; bed and breakfast 6/6; Scottish proprietress. Bayswater 1781.

LONDON, STREATHAM — Small private hotel, all home comforts, best food and cooking; close station, 30 Mount Ephraim Rd.

LONDON 22 Earls Court Square, S. W. 5—Board residence, good food, constant hot water; excellent position; terms from 2 gns.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Regent Residential Hotel, 58-59 Osborne Road—Superior board residence, garden, garage, excellent cooking, also guest house at CULLERCOATS 43, Beverley Terrace; glorious view; lounge overlooking bay; separate tables; terms from £2.2.0 weekly.

MORTE HOE, NORTH DEVON, WATERMEET PRIVATE HOTEL—Charmingly situated central heating, ballroom, garages; south aspect, adjoining Woolacombe sands. Tel. 3 Woolacombe. Prop. MRS. CHUDO.

NEWBURY, BERKS. — Hilary Residential Hotel, home comforts, modern conveniences, private sitting rooms if required; personal supervision. Res. Proprietress MRS. SPARROW.

OXFORD BRIDGE HOUSE HOTEL
Quiet and refined comfort, good cooking. Riverside Garden. Moderate Terms. Tel. 3473.

SANDWICH, ANCIENT CINQUE PORT (near Canterbury). The Pilgrim's Guest House—Rambling old Tudor residence; good cuisine.

SCARBOROUGH
RAMSDALE PRIVATE HOTEL
An Ideal Hotel on South Cliff
A.A. Large Private Garage R.A.C.

ENGLAND

SCARBOROUGH — Throxenby Hall Guest House (open). Tennis, Croquet, Putting; the country holiday with peaceful pleasures; garage; home farm. Tariff: SECRETARY.

SOUTHPORT, Dunrovean Private Hotel, 27, Promenade—Central, h. and c. water and electric fires in bedrooms; meals and cont. Tel. 2737. Tariff, PROUDFOOT.

SOUTHPORT, CLIFTON HOTEL, Promenade —Fully licensed. Dancing, Light Orchestra. 2 Tennis Courts. Garage. Opp. Tel. 4141. Grams Marina.

SOUTHSEA, Sandringham Hotel—Ideal position facing sea, sunny, balconies, good catering; lift; night porter. Phone Portsmouth 3383.

ST. IVES, CORNWALL
YORK HOUSE—Surrounded by sunny garden; extensive sea view; hot and cold water in all bedrooms; kindly welcome and considerate attention; excellent food; guests' requirements studied; 1 minute's walk to bus for church; terms 3 to 5 gns. Phone 226.

The BAY HOTEL LYME REGIS
Modern
NEW LARGE SUN LOUNGE NOW OPEN
The HOTEL with a DISTINCTIVE note.

TORQUAY, CROFTON HOUSE PRIVATE HOTEL—Quiet position near sea; hot and cold water; terms from 3 gns. weekly; brochure on application. Mr. & Mrs. A. WHITE.

TORQUAY—Yardley Manor Private Hotel; faultless cuisine and service; quiet position near sea and shops; hot and cold running water in bedrooms; personal supervision MR. and MRS. R. F. BENTLEY.

TORQUAY—Lady has beautiful house by the sea, suite 2 and 3½ gns.; trained cook. Box M-2284, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

TORQUAY—Meadhurst Private Hotel. Charming house in sunny garden, excellent and liberal menu, every comfort, garden produce, garage. Terms from 3 gns. Mr and Mrs. E. A. MARTIN.

TORQUAY, SUNCREST HOTEL, BARTON—Delightfully situated in own grounds; 10 minutes bus service to all resorts; near sea and golf; under personal supervision of resident proprietress. Phone 7632.

TORQUAY—ROBIN HILL HOTEL
Sunny aspect, overlooking Torwood Gardens; central heating throughout, running water in all bedrooms; from 2½ gns., no extras. Proprietors: MRS. FRETTLEJOHN AND MRS. HALE.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS—Lonsdale Mansions; central for coast and town; near station, 2½ minutes from Common; restful, sunny; English chef.

WARWICKSHI

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Enjoy Your Vacation!

This summer make the most of your holiday by letting the Toronto Wet Wash Laundry take care of your washday worries.
We call at the principal summer resorts within a radius of sixty miles of Toronto.
PHONE LL. 2161
TORONTO WET WASH LAUNDRY LTD.

Randolph 5141
Windsor Arms Grill

Breakfast	25c	40c	55c
Luncheon	35c	40c	55c
Dinner	35c	65c	85c

Excellent Food
Attractive Atmosphere
22 ST. THOMAS STREET
(Near Bay and Bloor)

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

QUIET MAY
AUTOMATIC OIL BURNER
MADE IN CANADA
E. T. WHITTALL, Gen. Mgr.
Elgin 3824 TORONTO

Miss Puritan says:
I'm an experienced laundress and will gladly handle your laundry problems. Give me a trial. You will be more than pleased.
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
PURITAN LAUNDRESS SERVICE
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

HAIRDRESSING
Nellie May — Vanity Shoppe
2218 QUEEN ST. E. Ph. Howard 6720
784 ANNETTE ST. Ph. Lyndhurst 7389

ONCE A CUSTOMER, ALWAYS A FRIEND
Carlisle
Milk from "Selected Farms"
TORONTO LLoydbrook *1131

KOFFEE KUP
Pure Food Harmoniously Blended
Makes Palatable Dishes
BREAKFAST 7-11 LUNCHEON 11-2:30 DINNER 5-8
GRACE M. VOGAN
21 RICHMOND ST. WEST Opp. Simpsons

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Elgin 5309
Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Sts., Toronto

CAROLYN HEYES
INDIVIDUALITY in CORSETING
41 Bloor Street W. Kingsdale 3569

INSURANCE
CHARLES R. HARRIS
59 YONGE STREET AD. 6334

Dundonald Tire Service
Capt. L. Green, Prop.
51 DUNDONALD STREET
Corner of Church Street MI 0533
Expert Repairs
Goodyear Selected Dealer

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

You'll Enjoy Shopping at Simpson's

A Store where fashion is specialized . . . the costume and all its accessories . . . treasures from the world's markets.

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

COAL—COKE—FUEL OIL
The ELIAS ROGERS Company Limited

FLOWERS
For All Occasions
MISS CAIRNS, *Florist*
1251 McGILL COLLEGE AVENUE
LANCASTER 7438 MONTREAL

JAY WOLFE, Inc.
FURS
From Factory to Wearer
REMODELING AND STORAGE
LA 7029 1193 PHILLIPS SQUARE

COAL COKE FUEL OIL
W. M. McLEISH
Representing
FARQUHAR ROBERTSON Ltd.
Call YOrk 5083 for Information

HAYES GARAGE
SERVICE THAT SATISFIES
Marquette 6926 Res. ELwood 2234
3 PRESTON LANE, above Dorchester St. off Stanley or Drummond Sts., Montreal

WESTMOUNT

Alden Construction Co.
Painting, Paperhanging, Decorating, Plumbing, Heating and General House Repairs.
Wilbank 2388
372 ELM AVENUE (rear), Westmount, Que.

Cooke's Beauty Parlours
"NUOIL" Pat. Permanent Wave
Only one of its kind in Canada
Exclusive Process ..... Price $7.50
Croquignole Process ..... Price $5.00
Pltzroy 2901 1373 Green Avenue
(Corner Sherbrooke St.)

ENGLAND

CHESHIRE

CHESTER

Phone 637
We have a delightful range of the Newest Summer patterns for Ladies' Coats and Costumes. Made to measure from £3.3.
FRANCIS
15-17 ST. MICHAELS ROW

F. COLLEY & SON
Calveley, Tarporley Tel. Bunbury 282
COAL and COKE MERCHANT, Etc.
Deliveries by road or rail, in Chester and Crewe.

STOCKPORT

Printing and Bookbinding
CIRCULARS, ENVELOPES
Lecture Printing, Letter Heads
ECKERSLEYS (Manchester) Ltd.
Auburn Works, Wellington Road North Stockport
Telephone 3095 and 3096 Stockport
PLEASE ASK TO SEE SPECIMEN OF OUR LECTURE POSTER

Miss P. Ruscoe
Corset and Corselet Specialist
Ladies' Establishment
53 Princes St.

WALLASEY

F. F. HUDSON

Book Bags — Covers
Fancy Leather Goods
16 SEA VIEW ROAD, WALLASEY

DERBYSHIRE

DERBY

For Quality at Reasonable Charges
Try
IRONGATE STORES LTD.
Grocers and Provision Dealers
39 IRONGATE Phone 1277

E. BEMROSE & CO.
FOOTWEAR SPECIALISTS
AGENTS FOR
"K," "LOTUS" and "DELTA"
PERSONAL ATTENTION
Telephone 1127 91 ST. PETER'S ST.

DURHAM

DARLINGTON

DRESSERS PRINTERS
HIGH ROW, DARLINGTON
PRICE & QUALITY

R. HUGHES
Jeweller and Silversmith
15 SKINNERGATE
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
PLEASE NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS

LANCASHIRE

ACCRINGTON

MOFFITT BROS.
GENERAL DRAPERS
SALE NOW PROCEEDING
Bargains in all Departments
8 to 12. CHURCH CT. Tel. 2568

WALTONS
for Kodaks, Home Movie Apparatus and Materials, Enlargements, etc.
Shop-soiled Cameras, etc., at reduced prices
114, ABBEY STREET Tel. 2055

H. E. HARVEY
English and Continental Fruiterer
Best Dried Fish also Oyster Bar
34 ABBEY STREET Tel. 2961

BLACKBURN

JOHN WALSH
(Member of the Illuminating Society)
Electrical Contractor
2 KING STREET Tel. 5947
Large staff of Speciality men for Special jobs at your service

HART BROS.
SHOE SPECIALISTS
3, THE ARCADE
Also 23 New Chapel Street, Mill Hill
Agent for
LOTUS, DELTA AND GYPSY QUEEN

ROSS 22 King William Street
Confectioners of Quality
Large Variety of Dainty Cakes and Pastries
Give them and our CAFE a trial
All kinds of Parties catered for

BLACKPOOL

W. H. Orry, Junr
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitter
Agent for Jaeger Woollen Goods
Burberry Weatherproofs
Church St. and Bank Hey St.

JOAN
Millinery, Gowns, Lingerie
Hosiery and Knitwear
3, PALLADIUM BUILDINGS
BLACKPOOL, S. S. Phone 41504

BLACKPOOL
(Continued)

Miss F. L. Spring
DRESSMAKER
COSTUMIER MILLINER
Specialises in Furs, Aquatite Waterproofs
19 QUEEN STREET Tel. 3114

BOLTON

WHITEHEADS of BOLTON
Leaders in Lancashire
FOR FURS
FASHIONS
FABRICS and
FURNISHINGS
THE FUR STORE
Deansgate, Bolton

Art Needlework Shop
Large Selection of Traced Goods. All Requisites for Embroidery and Knitting. Best Makes of Knitting Wools and Yarns.
GRINDROD & WILKINS
124, Bradshawgate, Bolton

LIVERPOOL

GEORGE HENRY LEE

AND COMPANY LIMITED

Quality for Quality
Liverpool's Lowest Prices

OWEN OWEN
First for Fashions
Fabrics, Furniture and Furnishings
OWEN OWEN Ltd.
CLAYTON SQUARE, LIVERPOOL

W. LITHERLAND & CO.
Limited
23-25 Bold Street, LIVERPOOL
Extensive Galleries
Displaying Everything in
GLASS and CHINA
Copeland-Spode, Mintons, Doulton, Coalport, etc.

ORDER YOUR
FLOWERS
from
COOPERS
We are members of the Florist Telegraphic Delivery Association.
CHURCH STREET, LIVERPOOL

CAFÉ JEFFERY'S
48 South Road, Waterloo, Liverpool
Specialists in
Freshly Made Chocolates, Fudges, Toffees, etc.
Presentation boxes and goods by weight promptly dispatched.

GERALD DODGSON Ltd.
Inexpensive Fashion Goods
MILLINERY, COATS
COSTUMES, FROCKS, MACS, ETC.
55 RANELAGH ST. and 179 LONDON RD.

Booksellers and Stationers
Swan, Parker and Waterman and all makes of Fountain Pens in stock. Repairs a speciality.
Philip's "Economic" Stationery Packets.
Ask for price list.
Philip Son & Nephew
20 CHURCH STREET

Clay & Abraham Ltd.
87 Bold Street 18 Lord Street
23 Tithebarn Street
★ PERFUMERY
TOILET SPECIALITIES ★

PHOTOGRAPHIC REMOVALS and STORAGE
Copplestone, Unsworth & Co. Ltd.
149 DUKE STREET Tel. Royal 2687

SPEIRS & GLEDSDALE Ltd.
PRINTERS
Stationers, Bookbinders, etc.
18 CABLE STREET Tel. Bank 4597

DECORATOR—ELECTRICIAN
PLUMBER—JOINER
JOHNSON
4 Church Road, Waterloo
Tel. Waterloo 667 Est. 1870

HENSHAW BROS.
53 Russell St. Tele. Royal 2290
PLUMBERS DECORATORS

DOROTHY SHEPPARD
GOWN SPECIALIST
Rigby's Bldgs. (1st Floor)
21 DALE STREET Tel.: Bank 911

REED AND SON
Invite Connoisseurs and Collectors to inspect their stock of OLD ENGLISH SILVER Bric-a-brac, quaint things, jewelry, etc.
6 and 8 MOUNT PLEASANT
(Close by Midland Adelphi Hotel)
LIVERPOOL

J. COLLINSON & CO.
34-36 BOLD ST. Phone Royal 3018
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Exclusive Footwear
Agents for CANTILEVER Shoes

MILLINERY
GOWNS
EDITH HIBBARD
25 BARNETT STREET Royal 2134
Liverpool HOSIERY KNITWEAR

LIVERPOOL
(Continued)

PIANOS
20 Years Guarantee
Nowhere will you find better value or wider selection. 200 beautiful models to choose from.
Catalogues on Request
from 15/- monthly
Rushworth & Dreaper
Piano, Radio and Gramophone
SHOWROOMS
11-17, ISLINGTON

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

W. T. AKED & Co., Ltd.
ST. GEORGE'S ROAD
St. Annes-on-the-Sea. Telephone 441
Car Agents:
DAIMLER, LANCHESTER, HUMBER, VAUXHALL, AUSTIN, etc.
Good Garage Accommodation

J. COLLINSON & CO.
83, The Square, St. Annes-on-the-Sea
For Ladies' and Gentlemen's Exclusive
FOOTWEAR
Tel. 538 St. Annes
Agents for CANTILEVER SHOES

Service and Satisfaction Every Time at
T. A. INGHAM & SON
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
14 ST. ALBANS ROAD
St. Annes on Sea Tel. 556
DELIVERIES DAILY (Visitors please note)

CARTMELLS
29, The Square, St. Annes-on-the-Sea
Telephone 148
FLORISTS

MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
EXCLUSIVE FASHIONS and HOME FURNISHINGS
RESTAURANT
ST. ANN'S PLACE, MANCHESTER

J. E. STRETCH
ALBERT SQUARE
Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
Regd. Mark.

CHARLES COOK
TAILOR
8 MOULT STREET
July 7th until July 29th
20% Discount Given
Our usual stock to clear
Same Make and Trimmings
OPPOSITE ROYAL EXCHANGE

WALTER PAYNE
Established 22 years
Gardner, Designer and Nurseryman
Specialist in Rockwork, Crazypaving, etc.
TREES, PLANTS, SHRUBS
Estimates Free
86 WATTS STREET, LEVENSHULME

Motor Cars and Accessories

Every make of Car supplied.
Repairs a speciality.
FRANK LEWIS
MARKET ST. GARAGE, STRETFORD
Phone Longford 2090

WM. E. SIDDALL
(G. E. SIDDALL)
Paper, Paper Bags, Twine
and all Packing Materials stocked
Enquiries solicited.
62 NEWTON ST., MANCHESTER
Tel. Central 3482

High Class and Artistic Stationery
for all occasions
Specialists in Wedding Stationery.
A. & S. WALKER, Ltd.
King St., Market St. and Victoria St.

JOHN SMITH & CO.
(Ardwick) Ltd.
Coal Merchants and Factors
Head Office, 128 Higher Ardwick, Manchester
Telephone 2524 Ardwick
Branch Offices, Didsbury and Fallowfield
Established 70 years
Truck loads to country stations

Herbert Harrison Ltd.
(Incorporating Raeper & Plowman)
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors
Correctly cut clothes combined with superior workmanship
78 MOSLEY STREET, MANCHESTER

TYPEWRITERS
Standard and Portable. New and Second-Hand.
Carbons and Ribbons, Duplicators and Inks. All Stationery Supplies.
ARTHUR FOOTE Limited
Commercial Stationers
24 BROWN STREET, MANCHESTER

"K" Shoe Specialist
CHARLES CORDEY
21 OLD MILLGATE, MANCHESTER
Telephone Blackfriars 0837
ASK FOR PRICE LIST

1st Central 2027
A. E. WILKINSON, F.S.O.A.
OPTICIAN
160 OLDHAM ROAD

Authorised Gas and Water Fitters
Property Repairers
T. & W. A. HANDLEY
M. Inst. P. R. P.
146 Stockport Road, LEVENSHULME
Tel. Rusholme 1434
Paints, Distempers, Hardware, etc.

WM. SANDERS
Art Florist and Fruiterer
HAS NOW TWO BRANCHES
29 Oxford St. (Next to Plaza Ballroom) and 23 Newton St. (Piccadilly).
Speciality: WEDDING BOUQUETS
Tel. City One-four-seven-six

MANCHESTER

EVERSOFT UPHOLSTERY
Pure materials. Made entirely by us in our new workshops.
HONEST UNDER THE COVER
Double Spring, All Hair Stuffing.
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6.
SETTEES from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery from £10 to £137.10.0
Two Acres of Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW Ltd.
70 Oxford Street, Manchester
also at Compton Furnishing Co., Ltd.
Bassett Street, Liverpool.

Robinson's
The Confectioners
Branches: Burnage, Didsbury, Bramhall, Cheadle, Withington, West Point, Levenshulme, Stockport, Kingsway.

ROCHDALE

SMITHS FOR FISH
S. SMITH & SONS
35 DRAKE STREET Tel. 4064

J. CLAPHAM
Florist and Fruiterer
92 Drake Street Tel. 3860
Fresh Flowers Daily

Let **J. W. DUTTON**
16 DRAKE STREET, Rochdale
Transact Your *Insurance Business*

A. DIXON & SON
167 and 168 YORKSHIRE ST. Tel. 3025
Grocer and Provision Merchants
INSTANT POSTUM
Orders Delivered

W. H. LAWSON
Grocer and Provision Merchant
THE NOTED SHOP FOR CHEESE, HAM AND BACON
Tel. 2776 401 Oldham Rd.
Orders collected and delivered.

SOUTHPORT

THE HOUSE FOR GIFTS
BROADBENTS Ltd.
Extend a very cordial invitation to visitors to "WALK THRO," their store at convenience
CAFE, READING ROOM, POST OFFICE

Woodhead's Creameries
LORD STREET—CHAPEL STREET and TULKETH STREET
For Pure Safe Milk
Certified Milk—Grade "A" T. T. Milk
Rich, Thick Cream—Fresh Farm Butter
New Laid Eggs

Fishmonger and Poulterer
T. WATKINSON
Fine Selection of Fish Fresh Daily
New-laid eggs from our own farm. Van Delivery to all parts.
68 EASTBANK ST. Tel. 4956

Telephone 4308 Established 1823
121-123 LORD STREET
CARNELL BROS.
Family Grocers, Bread Bakers, Provision Merchants
Agents for Carr's Biscuits, Grape-Nuts, etc.

J. COLLINSON & CO.
461-463 Lord Street Phone 3616
For Ladies' and Gentlemen's Exclusive
FOOTWEAR
(Agents for CANTILEVER SHOES)

CHARLES MARSHALL
Fruiterer and Greengrocer
MARKET HALL, SOUTHPORT
Telephone 3789

NORTHUMBERLAND

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

BAINBRIDGE & CO.
LIMITED
Market St., Grainger St., Bigg Market
Newcastle-on-Tyne
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Outfitters
Fabrics and General Drapery
Boots and Shoes Leather Goods
Saddlery
Furniture and Furnishings
Carpets and Linoleums
Glass and China
Grocery and Provisions
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdressing
A high-class service at moderate prices.
Cafe, Restaurant and Tea Rooms
Telegrams
"Bainbridge" Newcastle-on-Tyne
Tel 25,000 Tel. Night Calls 25902

Enid
3, Lovaine Row
Barras Bridge
Newcastle-on-Tyne
Telephone 26911
GOWNS, SPORTSWEAR
Specialising in the value offered at 3½ and 4½ gns.

MORGAN'S BAKERY
All kinds of Bread and Cakes, Made on the Premises.
Teas Provided. Parties Catered for.
384 WEST ROAD Telephone 33337
(Near Two Ball Lonnen)

Two Ball Lonnen Auto Depot
WEST ROAD (Top Denton Bank)
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
Everything for the Motorist
Castrol Lubrequipment
CALL HERE FOR PETROL, OIL, Etc.
Telephone 33282

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

NOTTINGHAM

GOODACRE'S
for Furniture
Quality in all Furnishing at Economical Prices
CLUMBER STREET

NOTTINGHAM
(Continued)

WAT SIMMONS
for
BLINDS CURTAINS
SUN BLINDS
Also Revolving Shutters
BODEN STREET Phone 75478

WHATEVER YOU NEED in Men's Wear—*TRY*
JOHN GARNER
Opp. Victoria Station. Phone 45218
Splendid Range of Ladies' Gloves

Travel by
ROBIN HOOD TRANSPORT
Blackpool, Lytham St., Annes, Preston (with connections to Southport, and the Lake District), Bolton and Manchester.
Robin Hood Coaches leave Nottingham daily at 8:15 a. m. and 3 p. m.
Book at 189 HUNTINGDON STREET

Motor Service Co. (Nottm) Ltd.
BROXTOWE STREET, SHERWOOD
Specialists in high-class repairs and maintenance, moderate charges; individual attention given to every customer; special precautions taken to preserve cleanliness of cars while undergoing repairs.
Telephone No. 65287

KENT & COOPER Ltd.
MARKET STREET
for
PIANOS—GRAMOPHONES
RADIO and MUSICAL GOODS
BRANCHES
Mansfield, Doncaster and Chesterfield

BRADFORD

The *'Quality'* Store for 30 miles around.
Tel. 2890 (6 lines)
BROWN, MUFF'S of BRADFORD
Complete Outfitting for Men, Women, and Children.
DRAPERS : FURRIERS : FURNISHERS

Service and Satisfaction Every Time at
J. F. RHODES & SONS, Ltd.
PROVISION EXPERTS and REALLY HIGH CLASS GROCERS
54 KIRKGATE, BRADFORD Tel. 2788-7
Branches also at:
2 and 4 Heidelberg Road (Toller Lane)
311 Legrams Lane, Bradford
45 Otley Road, Headingley
61 Boar Lane, LEEDS

Now we can serve you
BETTER THAN EVER
At Our NEW ADDRESS
14 RAWSON PLACE Tel. 8750
ARTHUR RHODES
Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
(Formerly at 55 DARLEY STREET)
Branches also at
46 The Grove, ILKLEY 'Phone 685
10 Albert Road, Morecambe 'Phone 277
20 Regent Road, Morecambe 'Phone 137

Bradford's Leading Drapers
Illingworth, Newboult & CO.; Ltd.
are now showing a charming selection of materials suitable for Summer and Holiday wear, comprising the latest productions in Tobralco, Fergusons' Voiles, Horrockses Nucolaine, and Plain and Printed Organdie. Walk round our store and inspect them at your leisure.
29 WESTGATE

Permanent Waving Specialists
Note the charge
Full Head 15/-
If before 4 P. M., 10/-

Arcadian Hairdressing Saloon
(F. Chapman) 180 Horton Grange Rd
Lidget Green 'Phone 6193

SYDNEY PEARSON
COSTUMIER and FURRIER
MILLINERY
and HOSIERY SPECIALISTS
28-32 DARLEY ST. 'Phone 4615

UMBRELLAS
Geo. Pickering
57 Market Street
Re-Covers and Repairs a Speciality

W. HALL & CO.
for
CURTAINS, LOOSE COVERS
PELMETS, ETC.
8 MANNINGHAM LANE 'Phone 8650

R. WALKER & CO.
Window Glass Merchants and Leaded Light Makers
Mirrors Resilvered. Wind Screens.
Orders promptly attended to.
31 HANMERTON STREET Phone 7350

Furniture Cream, Floor Polish
Groceries, Hardware
Paints, Wallpapers
Stephenson Bros., Ltd.
GODWIN STREET PHONE 3760

HALIFAX

FURNITURE—CARPETS
DECORATIONS—DRAPERIES
SIMPSONS of SILVER STREET
HALIFAX
TEL. 3735

For Flowers
For All Occasions
Try HOLROYD BROS.
197 GIBBET STREET, HALIFAX
Phone 4657

HARROGATE

E. J. TOLLEY
11, Station Square
Hairdressing
Permanent Waving
Qualified Assistants
Tel. 3720

YORKSHIRE

HARROGATE
(Continued)

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT CAFE
Station Square
Branch Stores 20, West Park Tel. 4390

J. THACKRAY & Co.
Manufacturing Furriers and Ladies' Tailors
Furs and Fur Coats, Remodelling a Speciality. Costume Coats Made to Order from £5.5.0.
90, STATION PARADE Tel. 3712

S. APPLEBY
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's High Class Footwear
3 Station Bridge
Tel. 3765
Makers to Royalty

ACKRILL, Ltd.
Printers Stationers and Bookbinders
TEL. 4001

HUDDERSFIELD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
60 DRYCLOUGH RD. MILNSBRIDGE 432

ARMITAGES COAL
Summer Stocking, Even in Small Lots, Helps Unemployment
Special Prices for 3 Tons or More
17 MARKET ST. Phone 646

FOR THE HOLIDAYS
Summer Felts in Artistic Shades.
Madam Walker...
Choice Scarves in a Variety of Colours.
Sportswear
6, MANCHESTER ROAD

CRAFT AND ARTISTS MATERIALS
PHOTO FRAMERS
BRASSWEAR
Brewer Bros. Ltd.
PICTURE FRAMERS
SHAMBLES LANE TEL: 830

SHOES
Let your new shoes be "Shoes of Character", fitted by
THOMAS WALKER
10 and 12 KING STREET

James Armitage & Sons
LIMITED
GENUINE SALE
will continue through the whole month of JULY
17-21 BUXTON ROAD

THE K. T. CAFÉ
10 WOOD STREET
NEAR THE FREE LIBRARY

THREE-COURSE LUNCHEONS	1/6
FISH OR MEAT TEAS	1/-
STRAWBERRIES and CREAM	6d.
TRIFLE	6d.

LEEDS

YOUR INTEREST
in motoring is my interest. Our long and varied experience is always at your disposal.
Francis E. Cox
(LEEDS) LTD
for
HILLMAN, HUMBER, STANDARD, WOLSELEY, ESSEX Cars
Also COMMER Commercial Vehicles
119-121 ALBION ST., LEEDS, ENG.

FOR YOUR GLASS & CHINA
THAWMACK LTD
10-12 THE HEADROW, LEEDS

OPEN A CREDIT ACCOUNT WITH
James Goodrick (LONDON) LTD.
20 KING EDWARD ST., LEEDS
The Ladies' Fashion House
SEE OUR WINDOWS

Telephone 22391
Haiste & Sons
Gentlemen's Hosiers, Outfitters, etc
"The Corner Shop"
63 Vicar Lane, Leeds

L. POBJEE
Florist and Fruiterer
11 ALBION STREET
Tel. 21764 Leeds
Floral Decorations and Wedding Bouquets Speciality

R. BARKER & Co. Ltd.
PIANOS—RADIO
GRAMOPHONE RECORDS
6-7-8 ALBION PLACE, LEEDS
Telephone 22088

COALS

10 cwts. Haigh Moor Best Nuts	18/6
10 cwts. Silkstone Best House	17/6
10 cwts. Silkstone Best Nuts	16/6
10 cwts. Cobbles	14/-

Delivered in Bags C. O. D.
E. WILSHIRE & CO., Ltd.
Hunslet Lane, Midland, Leeds Tel. 24428

F. MITCHELL & SON
MUSICAL INSTRUMENT DEALERS
Pianos, Radio (cash or terms). Accredited agents for the famous Philco Wireless Receivers. Accumulators charged. Piano Tuning and Repairs.
9 OTLEY RD., HEADINGLEY, LEEDS

YORKSHIRE

LEEDS
(Continued)

Schofields
THE HEADROW, LEEDS
The Store With a Spirit of Friendly Service
Ladies' and Children's Complete Outfitters

The Mans Shop at Marshall & Snelgrove LEEDS
Tailoring. Ready to Wear and Outfitting for MEN and BOYS
COFFEE LOUNGE. BARBER SHOP.
Separate Entrance.. PARK ROW.

Tel. 23741
36 and 38 New Briggate Leeds
Leslie Ltd
Smart Clothes
GOWNS
MILLINERY
COSTUMES
3 doors below Grand Theatre

C. H. & F. LAX.
BUILDERS
Dwelling Houses Clock Buildings Business Premises
Harehills, Leeds
ESTATE DEVELOPMENT

SCARBOROUGH

The
Scarborough Garage
(R. ROBINSON, Proprietor)
Personal Attention Given to All Classes of Repairs
126a VICTORIA ROAD
(opp. Tindall Street) Tel. 1332

For over 100 years we have been dealers in fine shoes.
We give special attention to FITTING
W. COATES
21 NEWBOROUGH Tel. 942
(Next door to Boots Cash Chemists)

SHEFFIELD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Sharrow 51682, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
82 MONTGOMERY RD., NETHER EDGE

OXCROFT COAL
the Coal that is different, yet always the same
E. A. STEVENSON
Colliery Agent Coal and Coke Contractor
141 NORFOLK ST., SHEFFIELD, 1.
Phones
Sheffield 23184, 23185 and 24894

W. E. FRANKLIN,
26-32 ECCLESALL ROAD
Carpet Beater and Cleaner
Bedding Cleaned, etc. Eiderdowns Recovered
All Kinds of Dry Cleaning
PHONES 24596 and 20794

The Nottingham House
MRS. E. SMITH
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTER
Chilprufe. Jaeger. Brettles Famous Hosiery
631 ECCLESALL ROAD

Have Your Furs Remodelled and Repaired at
S. A. Turvey
22 Ecclesall Road
Ready for the Winter Season
Tel. 23541

LATEST READY-TO-WEAR
COATS, COSTUMES, GOWNS, SPORTSWEAR *and* MILLINERY
Stewart & Stewart
46-62 PINSTONE STREET

Furnish and Decorate at
Johnson and Appleyards
Limited
LEOPOLD STREET Telephone 21376
Unbeatable Value. Estimates Free.
Agents for Liberty & Co., London

PERMANENT WAVING
MANICURE, etc.
Marian Cooper
Beauty Preparations. Tel. 25826
PINSTONE STREET

Melling Bros LTD.
for Tasteful House Decorations
BUILDERS PLUMBERS CONTRACTORS
Balfour Road
Telephone 41535 Estimates Free

EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL
James W. Rippon
Electrical Contractor
32 ARUNDEL STREET TEL. 20439

Visit the New "Ready to Wear" Dept. *for Men*
STEWART & STEWART
(Sheffield Ltd.)
AT 41 HIGH STREET, SHEFFIELD

F. NAYLOR LTD.
HOUSE and CHURCH DECORATORS
FURNISHERS and GENERAL CONTRACTORS
334-336 Abbeydale Rd. and 11 Arthur Rd. Sheffield
Early Closing Day Established 1892
Saturday, 1:00 p. m. Telephone 80082

WAKEFIELD

TEL. NO 2185
Dry Cleaning and Dyeing
3 DAYS' SERVICE
Coats and Costumes 2/9. Dresses 2/- Cleaning
Wakefield Sanitary Laundry Ltd.
GRANTLEY STREET, WAKEFIELD
Managing Director, E. PICK

YORKSHIRE

WAKEFIELD
(Continued)

For Quality and Value in Fruit, Flowers, Vegetables, Floral Decorations and Wedding Bouquets, etc.
Try L. TWIGGE & SONS
WOOD STREET, WAKEFIELD
PHONE 2133 MARKET PRICES

YORK

CENTRAL HEATING
(All Systems)
CHALLENGER
HOT WATER SUPPLY PLUMBING
Tel. 2218 St. Michael's Chambers
SPURRIERGATE

H. B. DALE, Gentlemen's Outfitter
Large new stock of Flannel Trousers, Blazers, Golf Suits, Hats, Ties, Shirts, Sports Coats, Slipovers, Sweaters, Pullovers, Macks, Raincoats.
31 PARLIAMENT STREET
Boys' and Girls' Dept., 41 STONEGATE

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH

LADIES' GOLFERS
Waist Length—
Various Colours—Zipp Front
Velveteen—27/6 Poplin—14/6
Suedette—Brown and Green only—18/6
Gaberdine—Fawn only—18/6
Sizes—S. W. and W.
Real Suede—WaistLength—Brown—48/6
Real Suede Coat—Hip Length—
With Belt—55/6
Zipp Front—Silk Lined—Beautiful Cut

Ladies' Waterproof Coats
In Black, Fawn, Green, Blue, etc.
Size S.W., 46-48 Length—10/6
Size W., 40 Chest, 48 Long—15/-

AITKEN & NIVEN
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors
46 QUEENSFERRY STREET
Tel. 23229.

15 QUALITIES
and all sizes
in
SUIT CASES
10/- to £10
CLEGHORN
104 George Street, Edinburgh

"Triplex Grates"
are designed to give maximum results in cooking and hot water supply with economy in coal.
Full particulars given on request.
Satisfaction guaranteed
James Gray & Son
89 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH
Telephone 24186

"THE IRISH LINEN HOUSE"
Visitors to Edinburgh Interested in Fine Linen Visit
Lambert & Scatter
34a FREDERICK STREET
CHOICE SELECTION OF ALL KINDS OF LINEN AND COTTON GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC. . . . WE WILL HAVE PLEASURE IN SHOWING OUR STOCK.

Butchers, Poulterers
Game Dealers
Sausage Makers
only the best
in Quality, Service, Satisfaction
WILLIAM ORR Ltd.
130 GEORGE ST., EDINBURGH
Tel. 21234 Telegrams "Sheep, Edinburgh"

Shop at COOPERS
Pure Food Specialists
40a QUEENSFERRY ST., EDINBURGH
Groceries and Provisions
of highest quality and value
Also at
47 Morningside Road, 82 Home Street
140 Nicolson Street, 337 Leith Walk
25 Raeburn Place, 21 Newington Road

New Season's Flower Honey
George Gibson & Co
Bacon, Cheese and Buttermen
Lea & Perrins Mayonnaise and Salad Cream
44 QUEENSFERRY ST. Tel. 25146 and 7

Stationery for the Home
Shelf Paper (Sheets or Continuous Rolls), Serviettes, Dessert Papers, Account Books and Files.
Wedding Stationery
WE ARE MAKING A SPECIAL OFFER OF PRINTED NOTEPAPER AND ENVELOPES FOR 6/6.
MACFARLANE & DICKSON
Stationers and Printers
25-27 CASTLE STREET, EDINBURGH

LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
Eugene Permanent Waving, Manicure, etc.
The Marie Louise
Helena Rubinstein's Beauty Preparations
140 Princes St. (West End) Tel. 26469

Telephone No. 22601
Andrew Muirhead & Son
Painters and Decorators
14 CASTLE STREET
Decorative work carried out in Town and Country

Buy Your Wedding Gifts at J. Macmillan
JEWELLER
37 ROSE STREET
Tel. 26435
Cor. of Hanover St.
1 stair up
Late of
Repairs Done Wm. Ballantyne Co.

DAILY ARRIVALS of
Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, Cherries and Greengages
Lanark Tomatoes from
Wm. Brown & Co.
Fruiterers and Greengrocers
Fresh Cut Flowers
41 Queensferry Street Tel. 23856

Daily Features

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Keeping Faith

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
St. Louis

THROUGH what is known as the school savings plan, in vogue in this community, as in many another, approximately 21,000 school children of St. Louis had accumulated nearly $85,000 in savings accounts in two banks, which closed their doors early this year. A great deal of dismay on the part of the youngsters and their parents naturally attended this development, especially since some had participated in the savings plan rather reluctantly.

Into this unpleasant situation has stepped Mr. Henry J. Gerling, superintendent of public schools of St. Louis, with the offer to guarantee these deposits from his own funds, to the extent of $25,000. The offer has been gratefully accepted by the Board of Education, it being understood that a guarantee of this amount should underwrite the deposits sufficiently for each child to have returned his savings.

"If it takes every cent I have," declares Mr. Gerling, "the school children are going to get back their savings. They brought the money to school, and now they cannot get it. They had confidence in the teachers and in the schools. My obligation to both the teachers and the children demands I see the money is returned. As the Board of Education is helpless in the premises, since they can legally do nothing to get back the funds, I feel that I owe it to all concerned, and to myself, to take this action."

It is fortunate, of course, that Mr. Gerling has the ability to make this offer. It is highly commendable that, having such ability, he chooses to exercise it. The confidence of the children in their banking institutions may not thereby be restored, but from the act they can learn a lesson that their schoolbooks might never convey to them;—a lesson of moral obligations and man's true relationship to his brother. Nor can one believe that the sacrifice this man makes can fail to bring him ultimate good.

SCOTLAND

GLASGOW

Boness
All Scotland knows it's
BONESS for Value
BONESS Ltd.
Argyle, Glassford and Virginia Streets
Glasgow

DOWN QUILTS
Large selection in Art Silk, Marocain and Satin.
EXAMPLE
Art Silk Quilt in Rose, Blue, Green, Gold, Hello, Tango:
Double Size 29/6 Single Size 22/6
BEDSPREADS to match:
70 x 90, 16/11 90 x 100, 19/11
Re-covering of Quilts in Art Silk and Taffeta: Double 20/-; Single 15/6. Extra charge if new Down is required.
A. GARDNER & SON Ltd.
36 JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW, C. 1

ALEXANDER SCOTT
Jeweller and Silversmith
62 BUCHANAN STREET GLASGOW
Oak Canteens for Six Persons, price £6
For Twelve Persons, price £15

PAN
255 BATH STREET, GLASGOW
Gifts for All Occasions
Modern Fabrics
Glass, Lamps, Etc.

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service.
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
Tel. Bridgeton 2616

Chalmers Stores Ltd.
IRONMONGERS
683 GREAT WESTERN ROAD
Tel. Western 2207

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

The Children's Corner

Robert Rabbit Finds He Can Swim

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLE Billy Bear waddled without worry through the wild woodland, and with him hippery-hopped his faithful friend, Robert Rabbit. The wild birds were chirping and singing, and the wild flowers blooming, and the wild bees buzzing, and the wild ants and other wild insects going busily about their various businesses.

Now there was a pond in the wild woodland, which explorers from the outside world called Deepwater Pond, and it was there that Billy Bear was going to take a morning bath. Unlike Robert Rabbit, Billy Bear was a fine swimmer and enjoyed nothing better than disporting himself in the cool water of the pond, splashing and diving and making the wild fishes swim wildly away to some quieter place.

As for Robert Rabbit, hardly anything amused and entertained him more than to watch Billy Bear taking his bath, but nothing could induce him to try it himself. There was a boulder at the edge of the pool, which Mrs. Robert Rabbit and the little Rabbits called Sliding Rock because it sloped down to the pond and made a splendid place for coasting in winter when the pond was frozen, and there Robert Rabbit would sit and watch Billy Bear disport.

"It's a grand day for a swim, Robert Rabbit," said Billy Bear as he waddled along in his placid way.

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
"Oh! Oh! Oh! Help! Stop me! I'm sliding!"

"You miss a lot by not coming in with me. You've no idea how delightful it is."

"I dare say it is, Billy Bear," said Robert Rabbit, "but I'm just as well satisfied sitting on shore and watching you in the water."

"If you think you can swim, Robert Rabbit," said Billy Bear, "you can swim."

"But I don't think I can swim, Billy Bear," said Robert Rabbit. "I put my paw on the water once, and it went right through. Oh, no. Oh, no. I am well content with my nice, solid, dry rock. I like water better in winter, when it is hard and doesn't let you fall through."

"Well, here we are, Robert Rabbit," said Billy Bear. "So hop up on your nice, solid, dry rock."

They had reached the edge of Deepwater Pond, where it lay like a blue jewel in the wild woodland. On the land side the top of Sliding Rock could be easily reached because a small tree had fallen over against the rock. Robert Rabbit hopped on the tree, ran nimbly to the top of the rock, and sat down just where the slide started. It was really the best place in the world to watch Billy Bear, as he waddled without worry into Deepwater Pond.

For some minutes Billy Bear disported himself, splashing and diving and making merry. And then a wild fly flew out of the woodland, and stood on Billy Bear's nose as if it was an island. When Billy Bear ducked, the fly flew off. And when Billy Bear's nose came again to the surface the fly stood on it. And when Billy Bear tried to brush the fly away with his paw, and the fly flew off and came back again and stood on Billy Bear's nose, it was so funny that Robert Rabbit rocked with laughter on his nice rock.

"Ha-ha-ha," shouted Robert Rabbit. "Ho-ho-ho! Oh! Oh! Oh! Help! Stop me! I'm sliding!"

And down he slid into Deepwater Pond.

But no sooner was Robert Rabbit deep in the pond than he began to run with his legs, and the next thing he knew, his head had popped up out of the pond and he was moving about as pleasantly as could be.

"Hey, Billy Bear, Billy Bear!" shouted Robert Rabbit. "I find I know how to swim after all."

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

117.

The Lindberg museum at St, Louis, is not only only said to be unmatched but unique in this respect, that it is regarded as being, so far as is generally known, the only one of its kind in the entire world that is especially and purposely designed to house and provide safe keeping for the trophies of a living person

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

For the Scrapbook

What Every Girl Can Learn

Someone has pointed out that not every girl can learn to play or sing or paint well, but there are some accomplishments within every girl's reach. Any girl can master the following and will be a finer person for so doing:

Never fuss or fret or fidget.
Never keep anybody waiting.
Shut the door and shut it softly.
Have an hour for rising and rise.
Always know where your things are.
Learn to make bread, as well as cake.
Keep your room in tasteful order.
Never come to breakfast looking untidy.
Never let a button stay off 24 hours.
Speak clearly enough for everybody to understand.
Be patient with the little ones, as you wish your mother to be patient with you.
Never let the day pass without doing something to make somebody comfortable.

Brevities

Punch: Are all the European nations afraid if they put down their arms they will have to put up their hands?

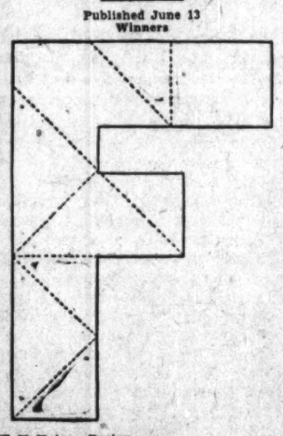
Morning Oregonian: Add similes: As enthusiastic as a shovel manufacturer over the public works program.

Arkansas Gazette: Atlanta Journal observes that this is the time o' year when poets and fishermen put out a lot of lines with meager returns.

Detroit News: If we could think of a new color in shirting, we'd try the drygoods game in a country where Fascism is young.

Letter Puzzle No. 6

Published June 13
Winners



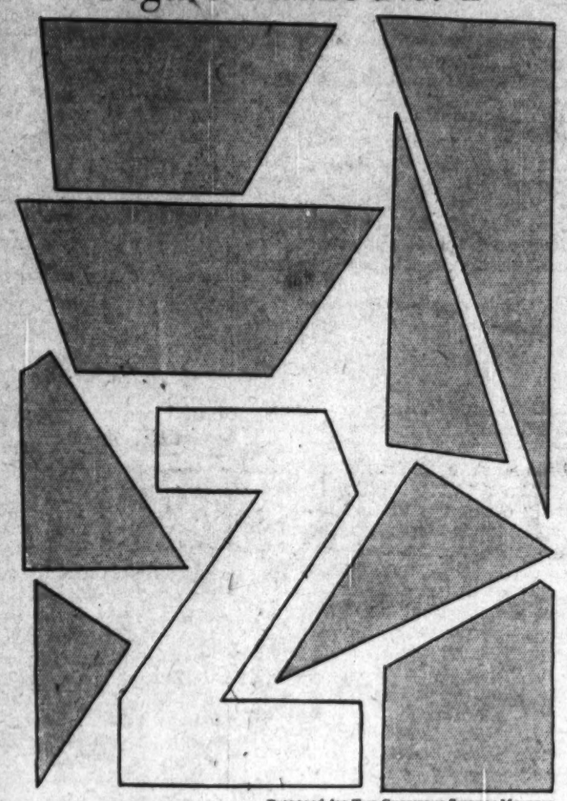
K. H. Haines, Boston.
M. L. Deutsch, New York City.
L. W. Gobes, Columbus, Ohio.
Miss B. M. Annis, Morristown, N. J.
C. Hale, Waterbury, Conn.
H. I. Tuch, Brooklyn, N. Y.
A. Heimerle, St. Albans, L. I.
E. W. Whittier, Cincinnati.
Mrs. M. Horn, Kansas City, Mo.
Miss L. Treptow, Des Moines, Iowa.
Miss M. Coffin, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. H. M. Knapp, Oneonta, N. Y.
E. Wingen, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Miss G. Wilhite, Corwith, Iowa.
Miss S. Adams, Kansas City, Mo.
F. W. Van Wert, New York City.
D. F. Bradshaw, Klemme, Iowa.
Miss A. L. Edwards, Baton Rouge, La.
Mrs. E. J. Waires, Scranton, Penna.
Miss A. Shayne, Chicago.
Miss L. M. Lawrie, Detroit.
Mrs. F. B. Hilton, Braintree, Mass.
Miss M. L. Thayer, Needham, Mass.
J. R. Aikenhead, New York City.
Miss N. R. Bray, Winchester, Mass.
J. Van Camp Jr., Bloomer, Wis.
Miss V. Higgins, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. E. L. Cowles, Los Angeles.
Miss M. West, Chicopee Falls, Mass.
Mrs. M. Ristow, Hawarden, Iowa.
Mrs. L. M. Peeke, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. F. Bartelt, Los Angeles.
Miss J. Thompson, San Francisco.
Miss B. M. Wilson, New York City.
R. Hewitt, Bristol, N. H.
Mrs. A. Coffey, Fort Worth, Texas.
Miss A. E. Schaefer, Philadelphia.
Miss L. Edmonds, Brooklyn, N. Y.
M. Krenz, Eston, Sask.
Mrs. S. M. Craig, Spokane, Wash.
Miss D. Younginer, Charlotte, N. C.
Mrs. M. M. Metcalf, Vallejo, Calif.
Mrs. B. M. Scott, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Miss L. E. Caughey, Seattle.
A. M. Eberhart, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
F. A. Clough, Pasadena, Calif.
H. Yoder, Poulsbo, Wash.
M. Lushbough, Oconomowoc, Wis.
L. F. Wirth, San Diego, Calif.
Mrs. J. W. Watson, Victoria, B. C.
C. L. Faust, St. Joseph, Mo.
Mrs. M. Sadewasser, Danville, Ill.
E. W. Richardson, Quincy, Mass.
Mrs. A. Sibler, Toledo, Ohio.
Miss K. Rogers, Westfield, N. J.
Mrs. C. W. Munford, Kansas City, Mo.
J. Rogers, Westfield, N. J.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

NO MAN is so foolish but may give good counsel sometimes; and no man is so wise but may easily err, if he will take no others' counsel but his own.—BEN JONSON.

Figure Puzzle No. 2



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The shaded pieces combine to make a figure resembling the "2" shown—but can you make them do it? If you succeed, trace the figure, indicating with dotted lines how you fitted the pieces together, and send it to the Feature Editor.

Be sure to mention "Figure Puzzle No. 2." The solution and names of winners will be published four weeks from today.

In Lighter Vein

New Yorker

"I suppose if anyone had come to me back in '31 and said, 'Livermore, you will be Metropolitan Junior Marbles Champion at eight,' I would have laughed."

Nothing Personal, of Course

A young Yorkshireman had been on the witness stand a long while, bearing as best he could with the nagging and prodding of a flippant barrister, who aimed shafts of wit mercilessly at the unfortunate youth.

"So," exclaimed the barrister sarcastically, "you really do not believe that you could rout an army of Philistines with the jawbone of an ass?"

"Well, replied the exasperated countryman, "I might have a try with the article when you're done with it."

Vacation Vocation

Just before the professor entered the classroom, he was accosted by a businesslike chap about eight years of age. "I am a brother of Jane Saunders," he began. "Will you please tell me if she is going to fail in geometry?"

"Well," answered the teacher, "why do you ask that?"

"I heard her tell her friend last night that she'd give a dollar if she knew whether she was going to fail and I need that dollar."

Sure!

Lecturer: "Of course, you all know what the inside of a corpuscle is like—"

Chairman of Meeting (interrupting): "Most of us do, but, for the benefit of those who have never been inside of one, you might explain it."

Harmless Fun

"You are reading a travel book. Preparing for a holiday?"

"No, I'm on holiday now. I sit here and dream of travel."

"But you are reading the book backwards."

"Yes, I'm on the return journey."—*Tit-Bits.*

Reassurance

Climber: "I s-say, what if the rope b-breaks?"

Guide: "Now, don't you worry about that. I've plenty more at home."—*Berliner Illustrierte Zeitung.*

Collegiate Candor

Professor: "Here you see the skull of a chimpanzee, a very rare specimen. There are only two in the country—one in the national museum and I have the other one."—*Stuttgarter Illustrierte* (Stuttgart).

What They Say

Action

"We must by prompt and vigorous action override unnecessary obstructions which in the past have delayed the starting of public-works programs. This can be accomplished by simple and direct procedure."—*President Roosevelt.*

Political Freedom

"In order to regain our economic independence, we are, in appearance, at least, and probably in fact, making some sacrifices of our political freedom."—*Owen D. Young.*

Restaurants

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Canterbury Lunch
Pure Food—tastily prepared by American housewives and sold at reasonable prices.
80 Nassau Street
11 A. M.-2:30 P. M.

Susan Prince
LUNCHEON DINNER
50c-75c 85c-$1
808 LEXINGTON AVENUE
(Between 62nd and 63rd Sts.)
Rhinelander 4-7634

A quiet rendezvous.
Luncheon 50c-75c Dinner 75c-$1
Yama Tea Room, Inc.
47 EAST 49th STREET
Bet. Park and Madison Aves.
NEW YORK CITY
Tel. Wickersham 2-2949
Open Sundays

Jane Davies
143 WEST 55TH STREET
Luncheon 11:30 to 2
Dinner 5:30 to 8
Circle 7-0179

Amusements

BOSTON

Coming: Braves Field One Night Only Thursday, July 20th
The New Chicago Opera Company
Sig. A. SALMAGGI, Gen. Dir.
Direct from the New York Hippodrome
In a Mammoth and Spectacular Open-Air Production of Verdi's
AIDA
CAST OF FOUR HUNDRED
WORLD-FAMOUS GRAND OPERA STARS
100—SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—100 200—SINGING ENSEMBLE—200.
36—CORPS DE BALLET—36
VAST SCENIC, COSTUMING AND LUMINOUS EFFECTS
ELEPHANTS, CAMELS, HORSES AND OXEN
Participating in the Great Triumphal Scene Act II.
All Depicting the Colorful Splendors of Ancient Egypt.
POPULAR PRICES: 55c, 80c, 1.10, 1.65 All Prices Include Govt. Tax
SEAT SALE OPENS TODAY At Filene's Jordan-Marsh Store and Colonial Theatre

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Lands" or "alights" (D. B.)—The correspondent writes:

In the "Odd As It May Seem" column of the Monitor, the information was recently given that an amphibian plane can land on either water or land. Is it really proper to say that an object "lands" in the water? Would it not be better to say that a plane (or a bird) alighted (or even alit) in the water?

Language has been slow in catching up with invention. If an amphibian plane can be said to make a "beautiful landing in the bay"—and the expression is common—we may as well admit the verb "land" to describe the operation. At least, it is good flying usage.

There is no objection, of course, to "alight." It has merely been slighted somewhat in the rush of language to describe some of the new developments.

With, together with (Mrs. V. S. E.)—Words joined to a subject by "with," "together with," "in addition to," "accompanied by," etc., do not change the number of the verb. For example:

The house, as well as all the furniture, was (not were) sold.
The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, together with its branches throughout the world, constitutes the Christian Science denomination.

(Note that the substitution of "and" for "together with" would call for a plural verb—and the construction would be perhaps more acceptable, especially in long sentences such as the second example.)

This seems to be a good place to add a note on a kindred subject. When there are two subjects, and one of them is introduced by "and not," "not," "not only," etc., the verb agrees with the other subject (Ball's "Constructive English"). For example:

Brains, not brawn, count most in speaking.
Brawn, not brains, counts most in digging.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

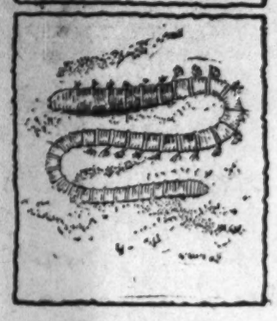
Odd As It May Seem

The minimum standard width—for main highways is to be eighteen feet.

A regular bus line—is in operation on the Gobi Desert in North China for a distance of 600 miles.

British consumption—of electricity is less than one-seventh that of the United States, though it has one-third the population.

All Nature



Lugworm

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AN ACCOUNT of the living creatures found along the seashore would hardly be complete without some mention of the sand worms, or lugworms. Many a boy has collected many a penny from fishermen who desire these chaetopod worms for bait. A small shovel and a pail are the only implements needed by the young business men, and even these are frequently declared unnecessary as pocket handkerchiefs and empty clam-shells are called into action. However, this practice does not always meet with maternal approval.

The lugworms live in deep burrows, drilled in the sand of the seashore. Just as the wood cut out of a board by a carpenter's bit travels upward along the grooves and is cast aside when free, so the lugworm acts as a kind of drill, pushing and partly eating its way through the sand, which passes through the body, leaving behind anything of nutritive value it may contain.

Along the sides is a double row of bristly appendages enabling the creature to propel itself. Projecting from the back are 13 pairs of gills, appearing more like tufts of scarlet hairs. There is no readily distinguishable head, though the first body segment is reported to be such, and there are no eyes or jaws—only a short proboscis which is really a part of the internal, alimentary canal.

Specimens of the shrub sent in by Mr. A. F. of Chicago, are of the Chinese Bellflower, genus Abutilon. It belongs to the mallow family and is native to warmer climates in both the eastern and western hemispheres. The shrub is tall with dark green leaves and highly decorative, bell-shaped blossoms.

Where to Go for
Luncheon · Tea · Dinner
In Europe

ENGLAND

LONDON

THE HALF MOON
2 Curzon St. MAYFAIR W. 1.
3 Course Lunch (1/9)
Dinner to Order (2/6)
Light suppers on Wednesdays when Café is... Open till 9.30 P.M.

LONDON
The THISTLE TEA ROOMS
33 Haymarket and at Abbey House, Victoria St. and Tothill St., Westminster
FAMOUS for HIGH CLASS LUNCHEONS and TEAS
Real Scotch teas with home-made scones and cakes.
Open 10:30 to 8:30 Regent 3189 Sundays 3 to 7 Victoria 2828

LIGHT LUNCHES TEAS, ICES, ETC.
Skittles SNACK BAR
VICT. 0371
37 MARSHAM ST. LONDON, S.W.1 WESTMINSTER
OPP. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH
Buses 88 and 22

For Best Home Cooking Visit
THE OPAL
LUNCHEONS TEAS DINNERS
206 Church Street, London, W.8
OPEN SUNDAYS BAYSWATER 2945

SANDWICH INN
RESTAURANT
SNACK BAR AND DINING ROOM upstairs
Home Cooking—Waffles
LUNCHEONS—TEAS—DINNERS
Open Till Midnight
6 SHERWOOD ST., PICCADILLY, W. 1
(Opp. Regent Palace Hotel) Tel. Gerrard 2429

The Terrace Cafe
99 Church St., Kensington, W. 8
Home Made Cakes
Luncheons Teas Dinners
Park 5697 Open Saturdays and Sundays

THE GREEN ROOM
28 Seymour Pl., Bryanston Sq., London
Close to Christian Science church
UNIQUE and RESTFUL
Morning Refreshment, Light Luncheons and Teas, Cream Ices a speciality. Everything made on the premises. Open 9 to 6:30.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

FAMOUS OLD
Confectionery Shop
Oppliger & Frauchiger
and biggest Tea-Room in Berne near the place of Parliament.
Bäreck"
BERNE Where to Eat?
At the vegetarian Restaurant
RYFFLIHOF, NEUENGASSE 30
FIRST FLOOR
A. NUSSBAUM
(One minute from the station)

ENGLAND

SHERBORNE
'PHONE 164
The Three Wishes
SHERBORNE - Dorset
Home Made Cakes and Sweets
LUNCHEON TEA
9 a. m.-6:30 p. m. Sundays 3-6 p. m.
Pottery Toys Arts and Crafts

SUSSEX
XIVth CENTURY (THATCHED)
"HUNDRED HOUSE"
Udimore 5 miles Rye
LUNCH TEA
Meals in lovely garden or ancient timbered rooms. Everything homemade. Own salads, fruit, eggs, etc.
Open all the year.

TORQUAY
The LIDO CAFE
(The Blue Building)
80 FLEET STREET, TORQUAY
La Maison Du Cafe
Crème et Thé Clotted cream teas.
Open until Eleven o'clock every night.

SCARBOROUGH
ROWNTREE'S CAFÉS
at Esplanade, Scarborough
(In conjunction with Villa Esplanade Hotel)
11 WESTBOROUGH, SCARBOROUGH
RUTLAND STREET, FILEY

IRELAND

DUBLIN
Bonne Bouche Restaurant
51 Dawson Street, DUBLIN
SPECIAL FEATURES
Table d'Hote Lunches 2/-, 2/6
Table d'Hote Tea with hot scones 1/-
Table d'Hote Supper 2/-
Table d'Hote Dinner 2/6
Open till 10 o'clock.
Grills served throughout the day . . . All classes of Catering . . . Weddings, etc., undertaken.

FRANCE

PARIS
BOISSIER
CANDIES · TEA · ROOMS
7 Bld. des Capucines
104 Av. des Champs-Elysees
93 Avenue Malakoff
PARIS

ITALY

FLORENCE
Carlo Pieri and Co.
TEA ROOM
Pastry, Confectionery. Specialty of fine cakes. 18 Via Tornabuoni.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

The President and Repeal

MANY Americans who have supported and applauded President Roosevelt's efforts to lead the country back to prosperity can neither support nor applaud his efforts to lead it back to repeal. They regret that he now feels it necessary to appeal for repeal as a party measure in the Democratic South, where the fate of prohibition may be decided this month.

His message to the Democratic National Committeeman for Alabama, where a referendum is to be held July 18, applies not only to Arkansas, which votes on the same day, and to Tennessee, which votes on July 20, but also to the whole South. His statement is made primarily as the head of his party, but it carries also all the prestige of his position as head of the nation. It adds presidential pressure to the drive now in progress against the dry states.

Repeal is not a party issue. Few are the political observers who believe that any difference between Republican and Democratic platforms on the liquor question placed the Democrats in control of the National Government at the last election. Repeal was not a party question then, and it should not be made a party question now.

Southern Democrats, such as Senator Glass and Secretary Hull, resisted the effort to make repeal a plank of the Democratic platform. In the national convention a vigorous minority opposed any attempt to force Democrats to vote for liquor, and there is no question that millions of them voted their party ticket without feeling bound by that particular plank.

Doubtless many of them still feel the same way. Their votes are likely to show that despite the wave of wet sentiment that has swept the country, despite party appeals by the President and wet campaigns by "dry" leaders like Senator Robinson and Senator Harrison, those southern Democrats will vote their convictions on prohibition.

In the Democratic convention one of the most eloquent declarations against a repeal plank was made by Mr. W. C. Fitts, a very able gentleman from the state to which President Roosevelt's present message is directed. His plea was that those who opposed prohibition as an infringement of states' rights or personal liberty ought not attempt by mandate of a national party platform to infringe the rights and liberties of those who opposed repeal. That argument still stands. If Democrats must vote for repeal, let it be on better grounds than party regularity on a question concerning which there has never been any party regularity.

It should be remarked that the President did not ask repeal as part of the "new deal." Some of his supporters have done so and have declared liquor taxes were necessary to finance the recovery program. It should be clearly understood that funds for public works building are already provided by new taxes; repeal in 1933 would only relieve one group of taxpayers of that burden. It is not essential to the recovery program.

The vote on repeal should not be complicated by such extraneous questions. The repeal question will not be satisfactorily settled if it is settled on the basis either of party regularity or of income tax relief. There has been great effort made to secure a referendum on prohibition. But there is grave doubt if the present voting in the states on the repeal amendment submitted by Congress represents any adequate expression of American opinion on the question of liquor control.

The minority vote so far recorded reflects a wave of sentiment stirred up by years of propaganda about the evils of prohibition. The question as presented offers no opportunity for choice between prohibition and some alternate form of liquor control, and that is the choice the American people must ultimately make. Moreover, it is confused by attempts to make repeal appear as a party issue or as an aid to economic recovery. Even for the friends of repeal that should not seem a sound basis.

One further extraneous factor—which it must be confessed may have operated when prohibition was approved—bedevils the issue. That is the pressure that is brought to bear on states by the votes of other states already recorded. Today the South is being asked not to stand out for prohibition because much of the remainder of the nation has shown its desire for repeal.

Yet it is essential that the people of each state vote their convictions—their own convictions and not some other state's. No state should be condemned for voting for protection of its own rights, and there has been no effort made to offer the South or any individual state any adequate substitute for national control of the transport of liquor. Very few wets now bother to argue that any state could remain dry in the midst of wet neighbors.

Before prohibition the railroads were the chief carriers of liquor. Does anyone suppose that with the new development of trucks and airplanes a state's resources would be sufficient to protect it from outside liquor? Let the states which wish repeal offer the states which wish to remain dry some better choice than the present repeal resolution before they berate any state for voting against it. And at least, for the sake of a sound settlement of the liquor question, let the vote be in so far as possible on repeal and not on party regularity or some other extraneous question.

One State, One Party

THE unification of German politics beneath the swastika banner of National Socialism has been completed by the "voluntary dissolution" of the Center Party. The seven decades during which the Roman Catholic Church has exercised through the Center Party a pivotal influence in German affairs comes to an end as the rapid strides of Fascism engulf all opposition. Now every party other than Herr Hitler's own has been either proscribed, dissolved or "unified" with the National Socialists. Today Germany countenances only the political ideology of the Third Reich.

It would be inaccurate to assume that political unification has not commanded the enthusiasm of many Germans. The ideas of obedience and rigid discipline are interwoven with much of Prussia's most cherished history. The doctrine of leadership follows the current desire of a large share of the Reich's citizens. In fact, the lack of this sense of authority was among the causes of the Republic's loss of caste. Undoubtedly regimentation springs from the emergency of the hour. Yet the demand for a single national viewpoint has become a permanent tenet of the National Socialists. It was expressed with admirable clarity by Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Popular Enlightenment and Propaganda—a ministry created to direct German thought and culture.

It is, Herr Goebbels said, "the minority which makes history." National Socialism, he added, is "the proud prerogative of the minority. . . . Through this party the raw material passes. Out of this party comes the formed mass, the mass which can be made a component of state policy, which can be maneuvered—the mass which springs forth completely molded from the hand of a great political artist."

Herr Goebbels declares that "uniform public opinion" is not desired, but "in the great fundamental questions of the nation a single opinion must rule the people." It is difficult to see how such singleness can contribute to the intellectual freedom necessary for the stimulation of the culture Germany at this moment is so strongly emphasizing. For it was the loosening, rather than the forging, of mental shackles which gave Germany the enviable age of Herder, Lessing, Goethe, and Schiller. And it is only as governments make for the widening of thought, vision and achievement that they raise the standards of their people.

Great indeed are statesmen who can rehabilitate the national consciousness of a people without pursuing power to the point of despotic control. Great nations are reared only as clear individual thinking supports them, as their institutions develop from the coöperative interplay of free expression.

Bees and Beauty

VIRGIL, Maeterlinck and the French savant, J. G. Millet, have sung the praises of the bee and told of its manifold works, virtues and intelligence. Few, therefore, will be greatly surprised to learn that bees surpass humans when it comes to seeing and distinguishing colors; that where the spectrum ends for men colors still unfold themselves to bees.

Dr. Frank E. Lutz of the American Museum of Natural History conducted experiments several years ago proving that, while some bees cannot distinguish red, on the other hand they see color at the ultraviolet end of the spectrum unrecognized by human eyes. Since then he has discovered that a whole world of dazzling colors, quite unseen by humans, is disclosed to bees—and probably to other insects.

The picture drawn by Dr. Lutz that bees "probably move in a world of beauty we cannot see or even imagine; a world glittering with colorings invisible to us," is a fascinating one. Incidentally, it stimulates self-inquiry. In view of such discoveries, the human senses may fittingly don the garment of humility and realize the futility of denying the existence of yet unvisioned beauty merely because those senses do not yet perceive its wonders. May it not be, in the case of human beings, at any rate, that their absorption in material cares and wants closes their vision to such "worlds of beauty"? Surely Wordsworth hinted at this when he wrote:

> A primrose by a river's brim
> A yellow primrose was to him,
> And it was nothing more.

Discoveries like those of Dr. Lutz and others conduce to the reflection and conviction that wonders, yet invisible, lie all about us. They serve as signposts to a land, or consciousness, of loveliness created for mankind's use and enjoyment. And multitudes are seeing, if but dimly, that the perception of that divine provision grows in proportion to their discernment of its spiritual source.

Rhodes Scholars and Democracy

THE account of the Rhodes scholarships recently given by the warden of Rhodes House, Oxford, removes a doubt that was widely entertained at the time of their inception. In Germany students have always moved about from university to university, from state to state; but the Rhodes scholarships were the first organized, systematic experiment in international education on a large scale that the world had ever known. Would the Rhodes scholars from British Dominions and possessions, the United States, Germany, make good at Oxford? That was one question eagerly canvassed in the early years of the scholarships.

But another, and fundamentally far more important, question was: What use, when the Rhodes scholars have returned from Oxford, will their respective countries make of them? Will democracy be broad-minded enough to see that the extension of their experience in a foreign land has only increased their efficiency as an instrument of service? Or will it view them with short-sighted disapproval as having been exposed to the influence of an alien culture?

Both questions have now been answered, and answered satisfactorily. The Rhodes scholars at Oxford have justified the faith that their founders put in them. Out of 1432 scholars who went up to Oxford between 1905 and 1930, 15 per cent obtained degrees with first-class honors. When it is observed that of the carefully selected English scholars only 27 per cent gained this class of degree, it will be seen that the result is a very creditable one. In addition the Rhodes scholars won seventy-five university prizes, while ten scholars became tutorial fellows at Oxford, and one a professor.

The most powerful motor is of no use if its owner leaves it in the garage; and the ability developed and heightened by Rhodes's benefaction would be of little social value if the world were unwilling to give it scope for activity. But the records show that the Rhodes scholar returning to his native land is received, not with distrust, but with warm welcome. He is given the opportunity to reveal what is in him. This is proved by the number of responsible positions all over the world held by Rhodes men. Nearly every important university in the United States has Rhodes scholars on its staff, and three are directed by them; at least thirty Rhodes scholars have reached distinguished positions in the public service of their countries; several control large newspapers; and ministers in the governments of Victoria, South Africa and Germany are Rhodes men. Considering that the scholarships began but twenty-nine years ago, the record is an honorable one and justifies conviction that Rhodes scholars "fit in" when they get back home.

Self-Government in Industry

WITH President Roosevelt's approval of the cotton textile industry code, self-government in American industry took a step which may in future be regarded as the beginning of an epoch. It marks the first coöperative effort of a whole industry to establish a standard of wages, working conditions and competitive practices that will embody a sense of social responsibility.

Epochal, too, is the fact that under this code child labor is, at one stroke, ruled out of the cotton mills, where it has been a subject of warm discussion for generations. This could be done, as President Roosevelt says, because "this agreement permits employers to do by agreement that which none of them could do singly and live in competition."

A perusal of the executive order which accompanied the approval of the code will show that the National Industrial Recovery Administration under Gen. Hugh Johnson has taken a very practical and plain-spoken attitude in laying down interpretations to prevent evasion of the standards. Experience of labor and management is drawn upon to see that there shall be no mere keeping up of appearances by sly devices.

While the textile agreement places minimum wages at $12 a week in the South and $13 in the North, the Administration adds the stipulation that the existing differentials above this level paid to other workers up to $30 a week shall be maintained. It is made plain that approval of the two minima is not a mark of their "economic sufficiency," but that the subject may be reopened as conditions improve. Another clause prevents use of the "stretch-out system"—making a worker tend more looms or spinning frames—except under the regulation of an administrative agency.

Such safeguards are salutary. And they may well constitute a warning as to what is expected of other industries. In fact, the first thing to be expected of other industries is that they shall formulate and submit their codes. The cotton industry has set an example which should be widely and promptly followed.

The nation now looks to the steel companies, automobile companies, oil companies and other large employers of labor to join in the program. Some have formulated partial codes, looking more to their own interests than to the improvement of buying ability upon which substantial recovery depends. Others have faced forward in genuine coöperation. The line should form quickly—and on the right.

When Is an Antique?

STEPS should be taken to better define the antique. Recent discoveries have upset the somewhat elastic rules by which an "antiquiter," if such he may be called, establishes an antique. A few old chairs in the attic may go back far enough to claim antiquity, but if there happen to be plenty of the same type in attics generally they are merely old chairs. An antique, then, to be an antique must be a rarity as well.

Antiquity, too, is relative. An antique in the United States, for instance, may be looked upon as quite modern in the older European countries. And there are the antiques that go back to the early days of civilization and which are dug out of the ground and carefully preserved in public and private museums. They are the older generation of antiques—the antique antiques. And right here is where the trouble begins.

Recent excavations in Palestine have made it clear that antiques were in vogue way back 2700 years ago. Here were found not only the antique antiques of the period but also antiques that were antique to the antique antiques. Fortunately the excavators were well up in their antiquity and were able to separate the young antiques from the old antiques, but for the rest of us better definitions evidently are needed.

Editorial Notes

A German rosarium has, after years of experimenting, succeeded in producing a black rose. Now the pessimist can agree wholeheartedly with his optimistic friend who speaks of the outlook for the future as rosy.

No doubt the Liverpool hatter, who has invented a hat with a sliding roof and ventilator, regards it as his crowning achievement.

Diary of an Onlooker in France

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

WITH reluctance, but inevitably, France is reconciling itself to the need of a revision of the treaties. The story of the Four-Power pact is, in this connection, particularly illuminating.

From the moment it was mentioned at Rome, it was understood that the chief object of the special association of the great powers would be to ascertain what concessions could be properly made to the countries laboring under a lively sense of grievance and suffering material disabilities from arbitrary decisions imposed upon them.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was remarkably frank. But it was at once asked whether he had been wise to express openly what was in everybody's mind.

Certainly all the adversaries of the pact seized the occasion to protest that never would France be a party to the diplomatic agreement which was intended to prepare the destruction of the European statute. Do not let us fall into the usual mistake of supposing that there are two great parties in France, one of which will surrender anything, while the other will surrender nothing. That is a convenient theory for newspaper purposes, but it lacks accuracy. Nobody in France was for the pact as an instrument of revision. But some politicians were for the pact because, they held, it meant nothing; and others were against the pact because they discerned in it the thin end of the wedge which would shatter the treaties.

The opposition was nevertheless general, for those who were ready to give way were merely negative and weak, fearing the consequences of a refusal to coöperate with the peers of France. There were three grounds on which the pact was condemned.

* * *

The first was that it was contrary to the normal working of the League of Nations. If four powers were to decide in advance, what would become of the system of "international democracy" in which all nations, large and small, have an equal voice at Geneva?

The second was that France was bound by its allegiance to support the Little Entente and Poland, at whose expense modifications of the treaties might eventually be made; and these nations were vehement in their denunciation. How could France desert them?

The third was that France itself is apprehensive of the consequences of revision, and would find itself in a difficult position were it permanently in a minority of one against three. Were there a new concert of Europe, France might have ranged against it Italy, Germany and Great Britain.

Contrary to a common allegation, France has lost the habit of saying no. Though it was greatly troubled by the Roman propositions, and would undoubtedly have liked to reject them, it took the usual course of temporizing. If a number of changes were made in the text, it might be possible to consider it. The changes which France—that is to say the Radical Government—put forward, were calculated to empty the pact of its content, leaving a hollow shell.

The negotiations were arduous, but they were helped by the presence at Rome, as Ambassadeur Extraordinaire, of Senator Henry de Jouvenel, who had been appointed for six months, and who was bound to do his best to return with an achievement. Naturally he was assailed in the French press. It was charged that he had gone beyond his ambassadorial functions, and had become rather the representative of Signor Mussolini at Paris, than the representative of M. Daladier and M. Paul-Boncour at Rome.

* * *

The French counter-project contained a preamble recalling earlier pacts, and laying stress on the dispositions of existing treaties and the procedure therein defined. It also referred to the respect due to the rights of each state, which should not be touched without the consent of the interested party. Everything should be done within the framework of the League of Nations. Article 10 of the Covenant, which calls for the maintenance of territorial integrity, as well as Article 16 which lays down sanctions against an aggressor, were specifically mentioned, besides Article 19 which makes legally possible a revision of treaties.

Moreover, assurances were given to the Little Entente that nothing would be done against their will and their interests. Eventually the Little Entente, on these promises, withdrew its opposition, though it is by no means pleased. Poland, on the other hand, resolved to ignore the pact, and refuses to be tied by the subsequent decisions of the great powers.

In its final form the pact alluded to the objections of smaller nations in a phrase which recalls the special responsibilities of the great powers, recognized in the fact that they are permanent members of the Council of the League of Nations and the principal signatories of the Locarno pact. It is agreed that the methods of the League must be observed, and that the great powers cannot ignore the wishes of the smaller states. After nearly four months of negotiations, the French contentions were generally admitted, and it was impossible to offer further resistance. If the text is to be taken literally, France would seem to have scored a diplomatic triumph, and all the sting is taken out of the pact. It is possible to pretend that strict adherence to the pact completely nullifies the original intention. It is just another piece of paper.

So it could be argued; but the reality is rather different. The discourse of the Duce in the Italian Senate brushed aside the reactions of the Little Entente—and perhaps he was thinking also of France—as sentimental. He boldly defended the thesis of oligarchy of European states. That oligarchy exists, objectively and historically, and is already consecrated by the Covenant of the League. The four great powers have indeed the principal responsibility for the conduct of European affairs, and if they are in agreement, Europe as a whole can develop in tranquillity.

* * *

Undoubtedly this viewpoint has much to commend it. The doctrine of equality of European nations leaves out of account many factors which have a practical importance. Europe would be foolish to permit itself to be driven to the verge of war because one or more of the smaller countries chose to stick obstinately to their theoretical rights. The matter, put brutally, may still shock many people, but there is a growing feeling in France itself that it is impossible to make fatal sacrifices to a false ideology.

Signor Mussolini repeated that, according to his interpretation of the pact, the collaboration of the four powers must extend to Article 19—that is to say, to revision. With considerable dexterity, he employed against the anti-revisionists declarations of M. Beneš of Czechoslovakia, which indicate that he is not an anti-revisionist *sub specie eternitatis*, but merely subordinates revision to certain conditions, namely, a peaceful atmosphere, the possibility of compensations, and the effective result of revision.

In the light of all this, it is clear that the notion of revision has not been destroyed, but, on the contrary, has been confirmed by the pact. There may be still room for dispute as to how far the pact can be employed to forward the revision which is now inevitable, but that an effort will be made so to employ it is obvious. France is not enthusiastic, but it is beginning to resign itself to the current that is strongly flowing in the direction of revision.

There has been much controversy over the pact, and there will doubtless be much more. It is, however, indubitable that a new stage has been reached in the relations of European nations, and with or without texts, or rather with or without certain interpretations of them and with or without a good deal of ideology that has failed to impose itself permanently, we are on the way to eventual revision.

As I Knew Them—Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

Glimpses of Great People

By JULIAN B. ARNOLD

IF GEORGE WASHINGTON could have foreseen that time would augment the number of marriages between Americans and British he might, perhaps, have moderated his warning against entangling alliances. Such nuptial entanglements might have seemed to him eminently desirable alliances, for today we realize that they are of happy augury for a closer understanding between the major representatives of the English-speaking peoples. All who assist to further this understanding by substituting worthy appreciations for unworthy prejudices do their part toward making smoother the road which each component of the English-speaking peoples must travel to bring its similar ideals of peace, sanity and progress to the acceptance of a troubled world.

To this end few individuals in recent times have better used their abilities and opportunities than Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. It was his constant endeavor to increase good feeling between Americans and Britishers. Speaking before the Lotus Club of New York, he said, "I am aware that the division of opinion among us at the time of your civil troubles has been taken to mean lack of sympathy with you. Far from being so, it was exactly the contrary. Our sympathies are so close and vital that when you were rent in two we were rent in two, and with a bitterness and completeness which was the counterpart of your own. So it would be tomorrow, and when it ceases to be, it will be a proof that we have finally lost touch with you. It is only when a great American or an Englishman passes on, when a mighty voice is hushed, a Tennyson, a Lowell, or a Holmes, that a thrill through both countries tells of that deep-lying race feeling in the development of which lies, I believe, the future history of the world. Little waves and eddies may disturb the surface, but there is an unseen current a thousand fathoms deep, which sweeps us onward to the same goal."

Educated to the profession of a physician, Doyle gradually yielded to the more attractive and lucrative call of literature. His usually grave face would light with a smile when he talked of the period in his life, "when I divided my time between patients and literature, and it is hard to say which suffered most. I used to think that my old school-master might be right after all, for he once called me to him and said, 'Doyle, I have watched you for years, and I know you thoroughly. You will never come to any good.'"

The pedagogue had listened for the parrot-talk which genius refuses to learn or give. He could not discern the originality stored within his wayward pupil, nor dream that a score of famous novels, histories and war papers would come from a pen which balked at Latin verses. In due time Sherlock Holmes was created and became an honored guest in every English-speaking household.

Doyle traveled far and saw much of the United States. Ever he was the friend of America and its people. His friends were few, though his lecturing tours made him a well-known figure to many Americans, to whom his art and tact always led him to say the acceptable thing. "You breathe the air of romance," he told one of his audiences; "you are hedged in with romance on every side. I feel keenly the romance of Europe. I love the memories of the shattered castle and the crumbling abbey; of the steel-clad knight and the archer; but to me the romance of the redskin and the trapper is more vivid, as being more recent. It is so piquant to stay in a comfortable inn, where you can have your hair dressed by a barber, at the same place where a century ago you might have been left with no hair to dress."

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Dawn Notes of Birds

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the issue of Saturday, July 1, is an article titled "Dawn Notes of Birds Encircle Globe in Song."

This recalls the following from Longfellow's "Wayside Inn":

> Think each morning when the sun peeps through
> The dim, leaf-latticed windows of the grove,
> How jubilant the happy birds renew
> Their old, melodious madrigals of love!
> And when you think of this, remember, too,
> 'Tis always morning somewhere, and above
> The awakening continents, from shore to shore,
> Somewhere the birds are singing evermore.

Mr. Rollins' charting of the dawn song should be interesting.

A. J. BALINGER.

Albion, Mich.

New England Air Reserve Officers

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Air Reserve Officers, including about 2000 officers who are graduates of the army training schools, representing a large investment in national defense, are to receive no active training duty this year.

It is believed that it is questionable economy not to permit these officers to have these two weeks' duty.

The fourteen-day training periods for the National Guard air units and Naval Air Reserve units have been restored by executive order, and it is believed that such an order should be given with regard to the Air Corps Reserve pilots as a part of the program for our national safety

BARTLETT BEAMAN,
Major, Air Corps Reserve.

Boston.